

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6d.



VIEW OF KLONDIKE CITY, WITH DAWSON CITY, RECENTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE, IN THE DISTANCE.  
*On the right is the Klondike River.*



PRESENTATION OF TAMWORTH CASTLE AND GROUNDS TO THE PUBLIC IN COMMEMORATION OF THE QUEEN'S LONG REIGN.



## OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

There is a savant in Paris who, if his faculty were equal to his ambition, might do more for universal peace than the Conference at the Hague. Le Bon is his agreeable ironical name, and he proposes to apply the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy to the destruction of fleets. The enemy's ironclads are riding proudly in your offing, smashing your batteries, and making life generally unpleasant on shore, when a scientific person comes upon the scene with the Marconi apparatus, adjusts it on a hill, scalls out the viewless waves of electricity, makes sparks fly from the electric wires on the ironclads, and then— presto! magazines explode, and the arrogant foe is naught but a mass of floating wreckage. I hear some prosaic critic say, "Well, we should make ironclads without any electric wires in them, and so your Marconi waves might roll over a battle-ship without igniting anything." No doubt an effort would be made to cope with this agency of annihilation; but does not the history of scientific warfare show greater zeal and achievement in the invention of destructive than in that of protective mechanism? Was the shield ever equal to the sword, save when it was used as a weapon by the Macedonian phalanx? A new rifle with a longer range is invented every year; but do we ever hear now of the bullet-proof uniform?

The Peace Conference is to consider a scheme for the prohibition of new firearms and explosives. Europe is politely sceptical that anything will come of this. A self-denying ordinance of the Powers never to take secret advantage of an invention for blowing up an enemy without the slightest warning is too exacting for human nature. Is every chemist's laboratory to be severely inspected, so that he may not invent explosives on the sly? No Government will take the trouble to harass scientific research as if it were an illicit distillery. Besides, is it not plain that the most potent safeguard of peace lies in the ever increasing expense and uncertainty of war? Let the engines of destruction be brought to such refinement that no expedition, naval or military, can appear upon the horizon within twenty-four hours after the declaration of hostilities without the risk of being instantly annihilated by some invisible agency, and the work of an international court of arbitration will be immensely simplified. The court would then say to the representatives of the appellant States: "Your Excellencies are aware that we have no power to enforce any judgment we may arrive at; but you are also aware that, thanks to the progress of beneficent science, the State which refuses to accept our award, and appeals to arms, may cease to exist as a fighting force within a week from the outbreak of war. It is true that, by the irony of fate, this disaster may fall upon the other party; but a third contingency which deserves your consideration is that, whilst the vanquished is utterly destroyed, the victor is brought to the verge of ruin. Is it worth while to kill an opponent outright if you have to pass the rest of your life in bandages?"

Taking human nature as we know it, why not believe that arbitration will eventually operate more by wholesome fear than by blessed persuasion? When the nations are really afraid to fight, they will be all the more disposed to refer their disputes to the international tribunal. The point of honour will continue to be troublesome, especially when honour happens to be a catchword for patriotism run mad; but even honour may accept the assurance of arbitrators that it is in no way impugned when the alternative is the possibility of national extinction. For this reason it is wise to attach no more than academic importance to the deliberations of the Hague Conference on the limitation of armaments. By the natural force of practical conditions, that point has receded into the background. It would pass the wit of man to devise any ratio of armaments which would leave any nation satisfied for six months that it was placed on fair and equal terms with its neighbours. Such an experiment could only breed suspicion and fresh quarrels. Let the Conference evolve but the humblest beginnings of a court of arbitration, and leave the inventors of explosives unchecked, and its memory may be blessed morning and evening by prudent statesmen in some future generation, if not our own!

I look forward to a halcyon time when there will be no quarrels save those of authors and critics, which do not lead to bloodshed, barring an occasional scratch in Paris. Two men of letters came to blows in the Renaissance Theatre on the first night of Sarah Bernhardt's Hamlet. They differed about the merits of Shakspeare, as far as those merits could be discerned in a French prose translation. How much better than to wrangle and fight about territory, or the construction of treaties, or the extension of sordid commercial interests! If Frenchmen would only agree as to Dreyfus and the "honour of the Army," and take up Shakspeare as a bone of contention, what a relief to the minds of the estimable gentlemen who hold portfolios and have to answer questions in the Chamber of Deputies! Perhaps M. Dupuy will hint to M. Marcel Schwob, or some other competent scholar, the expediency of translating Shakspeare's Sonnets and all the commentaries upon them without delay.

Voltaire called Shakspeare a "drunken savage," and the Anti-Shakspeare party in France might find in this phrase no little gratification for patriotic nerves. Moreover, did not Shakspeare traduce Joan of Arc? So did Voltaire; but that might be glossed over, or bluntly denied. It ought not to be difficult for M. Drumont to prove that Voltaire never wrote "La Pucelle," which was an invention of the English. Perhaps the Shakspeare party will out-manceuvre Drumont by engaging "Gyp" to make a French version of Shylock! That would give a fresh and pleasing complication to Anti-Semitism.

In London we do not take that fresh and childlike interest in literature which provokes fisticuffs. Still, it is encouraging to learn that if critics do not mend their ways, "a combination of authors" may teach them their proper place. That promises sport. I hope the "combination" will wait upon the delinquents in person, deliver energetic addresses, and refuse to see the door when it is shown to them. The present trouble is that certain critics persist in multiplying their reviews of one and the same book, so that the guileless public is led to believe that many minds are agreed about that work, when it happens that one mind has been repeating itself in different quarters. I have always understood that the average reader pays no heed to reviews; but now it seems that he carefully collates them, and is deceived by the unanimity of one industrious pen, disguised as half a dozen. A critic who signs himself "Julius Caesar," "Scots wha hae," "A man's a man for a' that," not to mention several letters of the alphabet, must be summoned by the "combination" to stand and deliver his true name at the foot of every criticism. It is a most interesting encounter, and I am glad to know that the public is so much excited. Lord Salisbury (himself a critic of no mean repute) might point out that when he makes an important speech, we do not read in the newspaper reports that a mysterious stranger, whose face and figure seemed oddly familiar, though he was announced as the "Last of the Barons," addressed a great meeting of the Primrose League.

This feverish eagerness of the public to penetrate the identity of reviewers (I hear that the Chambers of Commerce mean to petition the House of Commons on the subject) cannot be withstood. Come out of your pseudonym, Mr. Critic, and give your name, address, and fighting weight. You had better state your family responsibilities, so that in any emergency which forces the "combination" to take a short way with you, the Authors' Society may provide for your orphans by finding them suitable employments, unconnected with literature. (Don't you think a Reviewers' Orphanage, where the greatest care is taken to eradicate any hereditary taint, would appeal strongly to the sympathies of the literary class?) There must be no half-measures with the critic. Let him be docketed, annually licensed (on the application of two authors), inspected (by writers of detective stories), and muzzled when the weather is sultry. Another proposal is that, although he shall be allowed to praise a book in any number of papers, he shall condemn it in only one. The merit of this device is that, by making his livelihood dependent on his affability, you would develop the kindest instincts of his nature.

On that dripping Whit Monday which enlivened the melancholy clubman in town with the reflection that his best friends were trying to golf on sodden links, I came across Mrs. Barnett's scheme for the education of Cockney children in the delights of the country. She is not satisfied that they should drink the rural beauties only with their eyes (it was literally a case of drinking on Whit Monday); but she would have them qualify themselves methodically for an examination. Imagine the feelings of a little Cockney boy, off for a country holiday, when told that he must be prepared to answer these questions: "Does the cow lick in the grass, or chew it with her front teeth? Does the sheep move the upper or the lower jaw when it eats? Can you draw or describe an ear of barley?" I am reminded of Lord Dundreary, who, in the days of my youth, addressed a casual acquaintance in a drawing-room with "Does your sistaw like cheese? Does your broothaw wag his left eaw?" Dundreary did not expect any answers to his inquiries. It is different with Mrs. Barnett, and I should advise the little Cockney boy to gratify her thus: "The cow feeds on snails, which she picks up with her trunk. The sheep does not move either jaw when eating, but gently wags the left paw. The ears of barley are large and red; they are boxed so often for listening to the birds."

Mrs. Barnett is afraid that, if not often examined, the children will forget all they learn in these rare visits to the country. Would she have them dread it as a branch of the Board School, in which a cow or a sheep is a lesson, and an ear of barley a horrid image on the black-board? A sense of beauty will remain with the child when the stimulus to his animal spirits is exhausted; and he will think of the cows and the sheep with none the less relish because he has not observed their manners at table in accurate detail. Some impressions in a child's life must not be treated as if they were exercises. The books he sees in running brooks must not be school-books, nor the trees frown on him like task-masters.

## A LOOK ROUND.

Windsor was the centre of the Empire on Wednesday. The thoughts of every loyal subject of the Queen were directed with reverence and affection to the venerable white-haired Sovereign who, still glowing with good health, first received in her grey castle home by the Thames the felicitations of the Prince and Princess of Wales and of all the other members of the Royal Family resident in England. Happy beginning of a memorable day—Victoria Day, as it is aptly suggested May 24 shall henceforth be named. Windsor was jubilant nearly all day with music. There was the serenading of her Majesty by the choral societies, followed by the martial strains of the 2nd Scots Guards Band. There was the sacred music of the Thanksgiving Service in St. George's Chapel. The Covent Garden Opera Company arranged that the most melodious airs of Wagner's "Lohengrin" should delight the Queen and her guests at night in the Waterloo Chamber after the State Banquet.

In London the official celebration of the Queen's Eightieth Birthday is reserved for June 3. But there were notable commemorations on Wednesday—a Thanksgiving sermon by the Primate before the Lord Mayor and civic magnates at St. Paul's, and a "Te Deum" at Westminster Abbey; the public opening of Kensington Palace; Mr. Tree's matinee at Her Majesty's to the children of the naval and military schools; and the Birthday Banquet at the Hotel Cecil with Lord Rosebery as Chairman. The Electrophone enabled the Queen to hear the loyal greeting of the youngsters at Her Majesty's. With these birthday rejoicings going on, the Royal Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall bids fair to be more attractive than ever this year.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales realised 11,601 guineas by the Sandringham sale of carriage-horses on Tuesday.

We have not got rid of the cold winds or April showers, and yet we are on the eve of the Derby. When the Blue Riband of the Turf is decided we feel that we ought to be enjoying summer balminess. So note it be! There are the usual whisperings and dubious head-shakings over the Derby favourite. Some few assert that Flying Fox has developed a "temper" since his Two Thousand Guineas victory. Others say he is not moving so well. Both these assertions, however, are contradicted by reliable news from Flying Fox's training quarters. The Duke of Westminster is such a good sportsman, and John Porter such an honest, straightforward trainer, that everyone would like to see the Luck of Kingsclere to the fore again. Still, there is an element of doubt, not as to the other English candidates, but as to the French claimant, M. J. de Brémont's colt Holocauste, a son of Le Sancy and Bougie. This brilliant three-year-old has an engagement on Sunday in the French Derby. If he wins that (as he probably will do) he will come over to Epsom. A special boat and train have already been arranged for in anticipation. If he comes to Epsom, it will give a delightful spice of excitement to the race, which will then partake of an international character. It has been stated that J. Watts would ride the French horse, but that statement is incorrect, as that brilliant horseman will ride My Boy—Mr. H. Barnato's colt—one that may have to be reckoned with in the race.

Toil Sloan's popularity is somewhat on the wane. He rode three races on each day of Hurst Park meeting, and was beaten in all six. The American jockey may yet have the unpleasant experience of learning that in the world of racing favouritism only lasts while there is a winning sequence.

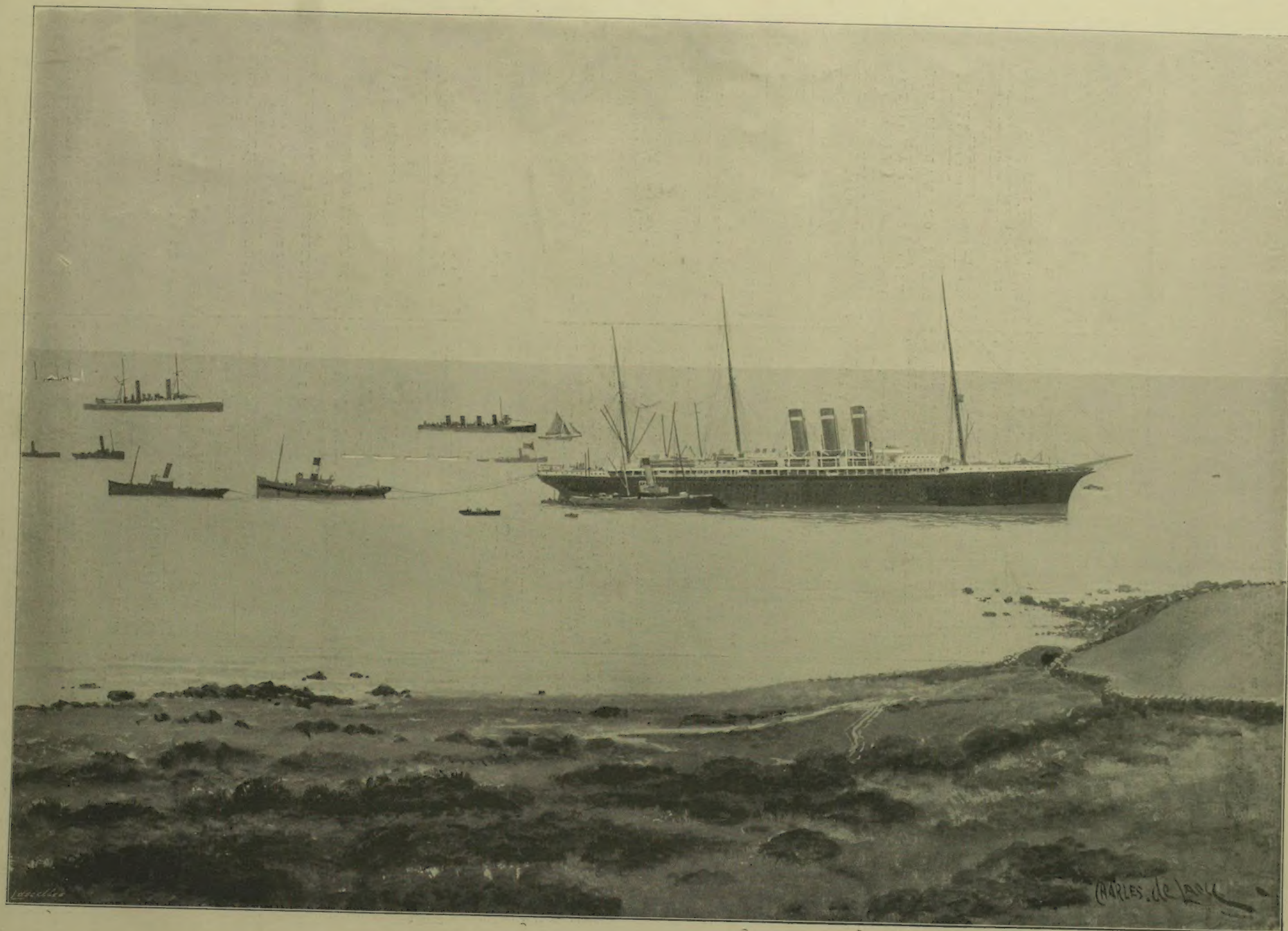
The Opera has continued in its course with very much the usual result of the last few years. "Tannhäuser" has been given with van Dyck in the title part, and Madame Gadske as Elizabeth. Van Dyck scarcely began in good voice, but he strengthened as he went on, and in the end came even near to the old form which electrified London some seven years ago. Madame Gadske was a charming Elizabeth, though she was not as emotional as one might have wished; she somewhat lacked vitality. Withal she had got on the right lines of the part, and that was something to achieve. Herr Muck on this occasion was the conductor, and showed a very sure sincerity of feeling. The performance of "Aida," again, was excellent. In it Miss Louise Homer made her debut, and created a favourable impression, not only by the precision and sweetness of her voice, but also by her grace of gait and expression. The performance of "Die Walküre" was signalled by Herr van Rooy's superb interpretation of the part of Wotan, dignified, emotional, and sincere.

Mr. Carton, one of our most charming writers for the stage, has, in "Wheels Within Wheels," at the Court, followed at the heels of his friend Mr. Pinero. He has deserted his delightful "Liberty Halls" and "Sunshine and Shadows," and wanders off into a morass of matrimonial muddle. The reputation of a married woman of title, of course—how desperately wicked these titled married women, Countesses, and the like must be!—has been jeopardised by a fashionable scoundrel, half blackleg,







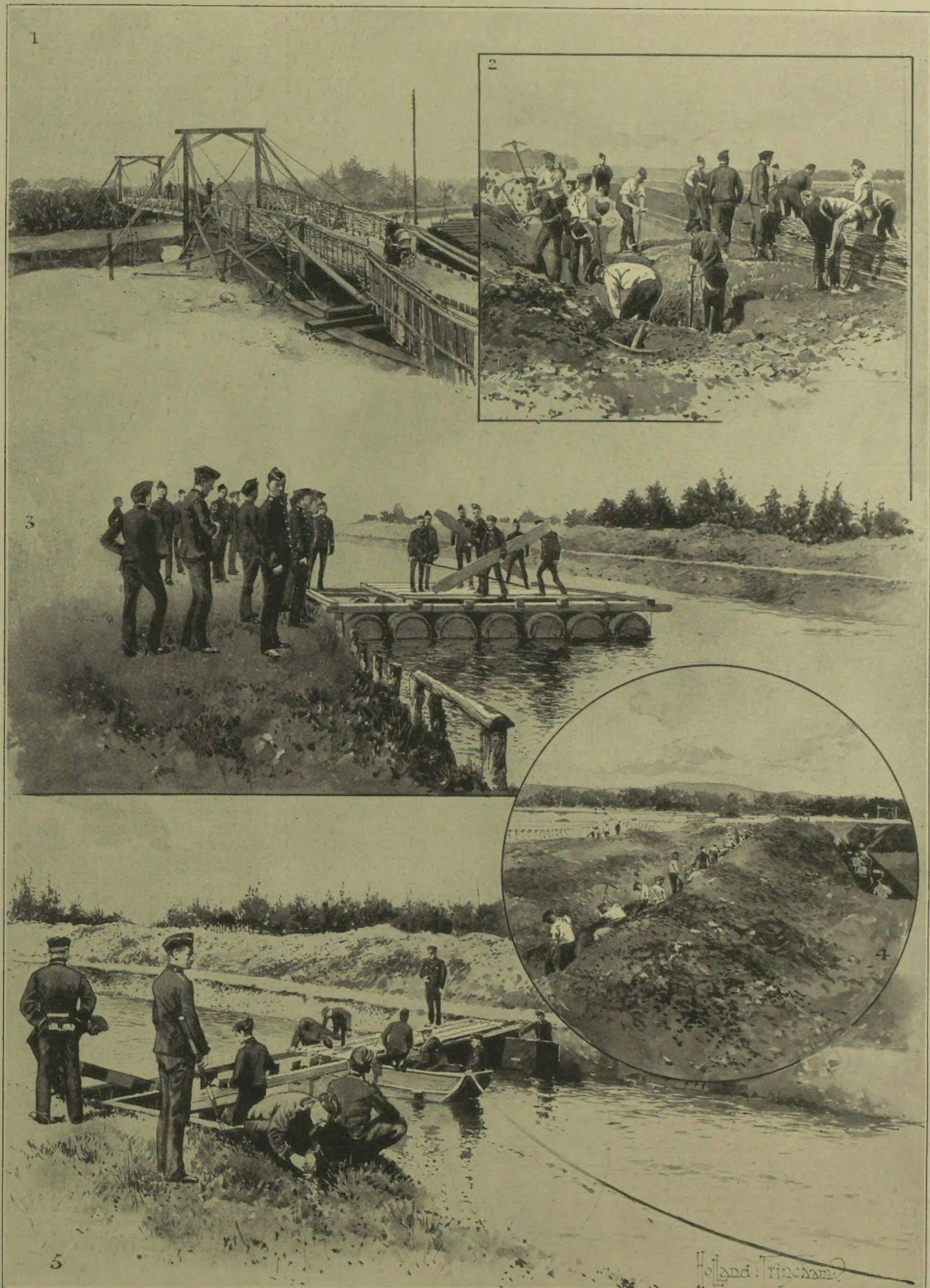


THE STRANDING OF THE STEAM-SHIP "PARIS": THE VESSEL AS SHE LIES ON THE MANACLES ROCKS.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY W. M. HARRISON, FALMOUTH.

Our illustration shows the masts of the ill-fated "Mohagan," wrecked on October 14 last. The boats towed by a tug are those of the "Paris," which, after taking the passengers ashore, returned to the steamer, on board which the crew still remained. All were saved, happily.





1. The New Suspension Bridge over the Canal  
Constructed by the Engineers.

2. Digging Trenches and Constructing Fascines.  
3. Making a Floating Pier.

4. A Redoubt.  
5. Placing a Platform on Pontoons.

THE ROYAL ENGINEERS AT ALDERSHOT: THE BRIDGING BATTALION AT WORK.

From Photographs by Charles Knight, Aldershot



## PERSONAL.

One of the most interesting men at the Hague is not directly engaged in the Peace Conference. This is M. de Bloch, whose monumental work upon war is said to have inspired the Czar's Rescript. M. de Bloch modestly disclaims this honour, but there is no doubt that his analysis of the economic condition of Russia from a military point of view made a serious impression upon the Czar's mind. He does not believe in the "humanising" of war, which, with every new firearm, grows more deadly. There is little scope for humanity when arms of precision shatter whole columns of men at every discharge.

Mark Twain has an idea for a book which is to be published a hundred years after his death. In this work he will give truthful portraits of all the interesting people he has met. But why delay the publication so long? By the end of the hundred years most of the people described would have ceased to interest anybody.

The new Earl of Strafford, the Hon. and Rev. Francis Edmund Byng, is the third brother who has held the famous title, for the Straffords have been very unlucky in the matter of male issue. Of nine Earls who have died since the first creation in 1640, no fewer than five have left no sons. The new Earl is the tenth that has held the title, though he is but the fifth who have been Byngs, for the earlier creation was made in favour of the Wentworths. He was born in 1835, and began his clerical career at Prestwich, near Manchester. He



Photo. Bassano.  
THE EARL OF STRAFFORD.

subsequently was at Little Casterton, Stamford, and Holy Trinity, Twickenham. Since 1867, when he became Chaplain of Hampton Court Palace, he has occupied various official positions, such as Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and Chaplain to the House of Commons; while he has been Vicar of St. Peter's, South Kensington. He has been twice married, and has three sons alive.

Caste does not prevent the Hindu young woman from studying and practising law. Miss Cornelia Sorabji, who began her career at eighteen as Professor of Literature at the University of Bombay, has since practised as a barrister in the Native States, and made her first appearance in a British court in a murder trial at Poona. There are lady lawyers in New Zealand and Canada, and in the United States they abound. Four of them are members of one family. Europe still holds out against this innovation, but a time will come!

Mr. Henry Claude Blake, whom her Majesty has recently appointed Athlone Pursuivant of Arms, is the youngest son of the late Mr. John Lane Blake, and nephew of Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G., Governor of Hong-Kong. He belongs to the well-known Galway family of Blake, at one time of Corbally Castle. The appointment is a good one, for notwithstanding that he is only twenty-five years of age, he has had considerable experience in heraldic and ceremonial matters, and has been one of the principal assistants in the



Photo. Lafayette, Dublin.  
MR. H. C. BLAKE.

elaborate ceremonials of Investitures of the Order of St. Patrick, which have formed such a brilliant feature in the Viceroyalty of the present Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

It is a strange vanity, that which man has in the wounds his enemies have dealt him! Like the immortal old fellow in "The Jolly Beggars," when "we've been in many wars we show our cuts and scars, wherever we come." Warriors have even been known (so 'tis whispered by envious civilians) to mangle themselves deliberately and to make their faces ugly that the ladies might find them fair! But it is not soldiers only who have an honourable pride in pointing to their wounds. All kinds of sportsmen have the same—no, let us not call it a weakness—have the same generous love for their own past. It is but right that the footballer should rise in our esteem when he indicates his broken nose and says: "I got that in the International." And that would seem to be Judge Snagge's opinion. The other day in a case affecting the Kettering Football Club, he suggested that a match should be played to get money to pay off the debt. "Will your Honour preside?" quoth the ready lawyer. "No," said the Judge dreamily, his mind busy in the past; "I'm too old for that sort of thing now. But I used to be a smart player. I could show you some honourable scars!"

Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Robert Fremantle has retired from the office of Commander-in-Chief at Devonport at the moment of attaining the jubilee of his connection with the Royal Navy. Sir Edmund's record of active service is distinguished. In 1852 he served in the Burmese War; in 1864 in the New Zealand War; in the Ashantee War of 1873 he was severely wounded, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his conduct. He took part in the blockade of the East Coast of Africa in 1888 and in the



Photo. Russell.  
ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR E. R. FREMANTLE.

Vita punitive expedition of 1890. He has been second in command of the Channel Squadron, Commander-in-Chief in China and in the East Indies, and has many decorations and orders. In 1880 the Royal United Service Institution awarded Sir Edmund its gold medal for an essay on naval tactics.

The centenary of Thomas Hood's birth has not been allowed to pass without the error which confused his Christian name with his son's. Hood the younger was christened Tom Hood to distinguish him from Thomas, and to call the elder Hood "Tom" Hood is to blunder gravely.

Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax, who succeeds Sir Edmund Fremantle as Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, entered the Navy in 1850.

In 1872, when Captain, he was Naval Attaché to Sir Bartle Frere's Mission to Zanzibar and Muscat, and the following year was private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty. At the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882 he commanded the *Monarch*. Ten years later he was in command of the Channel Fleet. From 1887 to 1889 he was Commander-in-Chief on the Australian station, and during the three following years was a Naval Lord of the Admiralty. He is popular with Jack.

It is said that M. de Witte, the Russian Finance Minister, will be entrusted with the task of remodelling the administration of Siberia. By a recent pronouncement of the Czar's, that country is to lose for ever its stigma of a penal settlement. The citizens of Siberia protest against the transportation of convicts to their midst, as the Australians protested against the policy of the Home Government in using Botany Bay as a dumping-ground for criminals. M. de Witte's connection with the new project for developing the resources of Siberia would, however, remove him from the Ministry of Finance, and it may be doubted whether the Czar has any financier of equal eminence to take the vacant place.

The late Mr. Alfred Bryan, who died on May 17, was one of the best known and most skilful of latter-day caricaturists. His principal subjects were theatrical, and he afforded a great deal of good-humoured amusement by his clever presentations of actors and actresses, with their harmless foibles and mannerisms exaggerated just enough to be funny without being offensive. Mr. Bryan's best-known work was contributed to the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, where for many years he illustrated the letterpress of the



Photo. London Stereoscopic Co.  
THE LATE MR. ALFRED BRYAN.

"Captious Critic." The comic dramatic criticism of other journals also owed much point to his pictures. For several years past, too, he illustrated the satiric review of the year which the *World* publishes as its Christmas Number. That Mr. Bryan worked chiefly from memory, made his success in portraiture the more remarkable.

A souvenir edition of the *New York World*, in honour of the Queen's eightieth birthday, contains some interesting

tributes from notable persons on the American Continent, including ex-President Harrison, President Diaz, and the Mexican Cabinet, Governors of States, and heads of Churches. The Queen is "greatly touched" by this demonstration, which might have been indefinitely extended round the globe. Tartar mothers used to frighten their children with Palmerston's name. Probably in the wildest fastness of Asia, the name of Victoria acts as a soothing balm.

Mr. T. Thatcher, of Bristol, has not hitherto been known to fame, but his name ought henceforth to have a sinister import for children. He says that, to ensure their health, they ought to be deprived of pastry, sweets, and the jam-pot. Mr. Thatcher's plan for quenching the joy of children is not likely to be adopted. He has no children, or he would know that peace cannot be maintained in a quiverful of them without jam. Next Christmas he ought to figure in a pantomime as the ogre who would not let little boys and girls eat sweets. Moreover, the fifth of November ought to be consecrated to his image.

The Earl of Malmesbury, who died on May 19 at Coombe House, Black Torrington, was the fourth of his name. Edward James Harris, Earl of Malmesbury, Viscount Fitz-Harris, and Baron Malmesbury, was the son of Admiral Sir Edward Harris. He was born in 1842, and was educated at Sandhurst, whence he passed to the Royal Irish Rifles, from which he retired as Lieutenant-Colonel in 1882. His Lordship was a J.P. for Hants and Dorset and a D.L. for Southampton. In 1870 he married Silvia Georgina, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Stewart, of Ballyedmond. He is succeeded by Viscount Fitz-Harris, who is twenty-seven years of age.

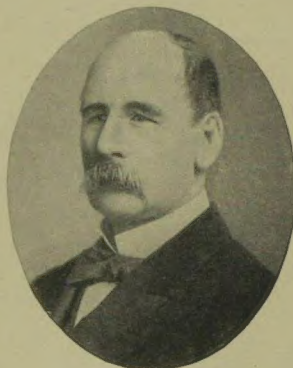


Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
THE LATE EARL OF MALMESBURY.

The Cour de Cassation will enter upon the last stage of the Dreyfus inquiry on May 29. M. Ballot-Beaupré will present his report on the whole case, and it is generally expected in Paris that this will favour revision. The report can scarcely add much to the public knowledge after the exhaustive analysis in the *Figaro*. That journal has disclosed the secret dossier on which Dreyfus was convicted. It included not only the forged Panizzardi telegram, but also the forged letters from the German Emperor. The telegram was not shown to the court-martial, but was verbally cited by the President, Colonel Maurel, as "overwhelming" for the prisoner. Of evidence against Dreyfus there remains not a shred.

The late Rev. Daniel Moore, who died on May 15 at the great age of eighty-nine, was one of the most venerable and respected members of the London clergy. A native of Coventry, Prebendary Moore was educated at St. John's Grammar School there, and proceeding to Cambridge, distinguished himself as Senior Optime, Norrisian prizeman, and Hulsean prizeman. He was three times Select Preacher at Cambridge and Hulsean Lecturer in 1864. He held various charges in the Metropolis, and had been Prebendary of St. Paul's since 1880. Since 1870 he had been Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. His publications, chiefly devotional works, are very numerous.



Photo. Russell.  
THE LATE PREBENDARY MOORE.

Carlotta Grisi is dead, not the singer, but her sister, the equally famous dancer. It is fifty-four years since Carlotta Grisi, with Taglioni, Cerito, and Lucille Grahn, danced the *pas de quatre* which fascinated Europe. It remains for us now only in a queer old print which scarcely accords with the present ideal of grace. In her heyday Carlotta Grisi was brought from Paris to London by special trains and a chartered steamer. Dancers are not so highly esteemed now, and the operatic ballet has actually been eclipsed by the music.

The Irish Tourist Association has done a good stroke of business by inviting a number of M.P.'s and journalists to visit some of the most charming spots in Ireland. The M.P.'s have made speeches to the effect that there is no scenery like Irish scenery, and the journalists are busy scribbling to the same purpose. There never was any doubt about the charms of Irish landscape. It is a pleasure to know that Irish hotel proprietors are wide-awake to the necessity of making their caravanserais as inviting as possible. The Irish railway companies deserve every encouragement for their enterprise.



## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

## THE STRANDING OF THE "PARIS."

Another disastrous shipwreck, happily without loss of life this time, has occurred on the Manacles Rocks in Falmouth Bay, where the *Mohegan* was wrecked, and a hundred people drowned, on Oct. 14 last year. The *Paris*, built in 1889 by Messrs. Thompson on the Clyde, for the Inman Line, was on her ordinary voyage to New York, having left Southampton at noon on Saturday, and touched at Cherbourg about five o'clock to receive passengers from France. On leaving Cherbourg an hour later and clearing Alderney and the Casquets, she ought, of course, to have kept a direction nearly due west, at least passing ten or twelve miles south of the Lizard Point, to the open Atlantic. Unfortunately, by the same error that brought the *Mohegan* to destruction, steering two or three points towards the north-west, and so approaching too near the coast of Cornwall, the *Paris*, an hour or more after midnight, unawares entering Falmouth Bay, with high tide but calm sea and no wind—the mist, however, concealing the shore from the look-out man's view—ran upon a low reef some few hundred yards inside the Manacles. The sharp points and jagged edges would, indeed, have been instantly fatal, as they were to the *Mohegan*, and those of the Casquets were to the *Stella* on the day before Good Friday, but that the *Paris* was running at half-speed, anxiety for her whereabouts having arisen from the fact that the Lizard Point light-house had not yet been seen. It is suggested that her captain and officers had, perhaps, relied upon the change to ebb tide, which would have drawn the vessel out of the bay, and that the flood tide on that day continued some time longer than was to be expected. There were 758 people on board, 372 officers and crew, 85 first-class passengers, 109 second-class, 192 in the steerage. The passengers were all safely taken ashore, with their baggage and the mails, by the boats, several life-boats from the shore, and three Falmouth steam-tugs, the ship remaining fast aground, with her crew still on board. By seven o'clock in the morning, the Royal Cornwall Sailors' Home at Falmouth had received all the women and children, while the men had found lodging at the hotels and inns of that town. It was hoped that the ship and cargo might be saved, if the weather continued to be quiet. Three gun-boats from Devonport had arrived to lie by her, and to assist her in case of need. The masts of the sunken steam-ship *Mohegan* are still visible above water a few hundred yards distant from where the *Paris* sticks fast on the rocky ledge, with one or two holes in her steel bottom. The weather up to the time of our latest reports continued calm, and there is still hope that the *Paris* may be successfully floated with the high spring tide. But against this sanguine view stands the opinion of one of the most experienced divers on the Cornish coast. After examination, this authority has declared that the hull is so torn by the rocks that the vessel cannot be floated. Meanwhile, everything possible is being done to save her.

## KLONDIKE AND DAWSON CITIES.

We hear that through the upsetting of a lamp on April 25, three-fourths of the business part of Dawson City, the metropolis of the Canadian Yukon, the headquarters of the Klondike gold-fields, were burnt. Two banks were destroyed—one lost a million dollars in money—and the entire loss is put at four million dollars. The two leading stores escaped, and provisions are plentiful. That the residential portion is unhurt is fortunate. All buildings there are of wood, and of the flimsiest materials. There are very poor, if any, appliances for the subduing of fire, and at the time this occurred the river was probably still frozen, so no water was available. The news was brought out partly by dog-train, partly by canoe, which accounts for the delay in its arrival. From Lake Bennett there is a good road to the White Pass and Yukon Railway, which has nearly reached there. It is well that it is finished so far, as at this point building materials will be quickly conveyed in, and by this time the locks

are open and steam-boats running. In a few weeks all requisites will reach Dawson, when, with the wonderful energy our people there display in such emergencies, long before summer is over a new, and it is to be hoped a more substantial, city will arise. Klondike and Dawson Cities, though close together, are distinct towns.

## THE ROYAL ENGINEERS AT ALDERSHOT.

We illustrate this week the work of the Bridging Battalion of the Royal Engineers at Aldershot, and also the operations of the same corps in constructing earthworks and fascines. The wonderful speed with which the Engineers bridge a river or throw up a redoubt is sufficient testimony to the efficiency and organisation of the corps. On May 13 the Bridging Battalion completed a suspension bridge over the Woking and Basingstoke Canal, where it cuts the Queen's Avenue. The bridge is 345 ft. from end to end, and 90 ft. from frame to frame, and is capable of bearing six tons. It is of a permanent character, and built on trestles, as used in shallow rivers. The old bridge is now being demolished, and the Engineers' suspension bridge will be used until Sept. 1, when the reconstructed bridge, widened to be uniform with the Queen's Avenue, will be open to the public.

## A NEW PIER AT BRIGHTON.

Amid very unfavourable weather the first column of the pavilion of a new marine palace and pier was fixed in

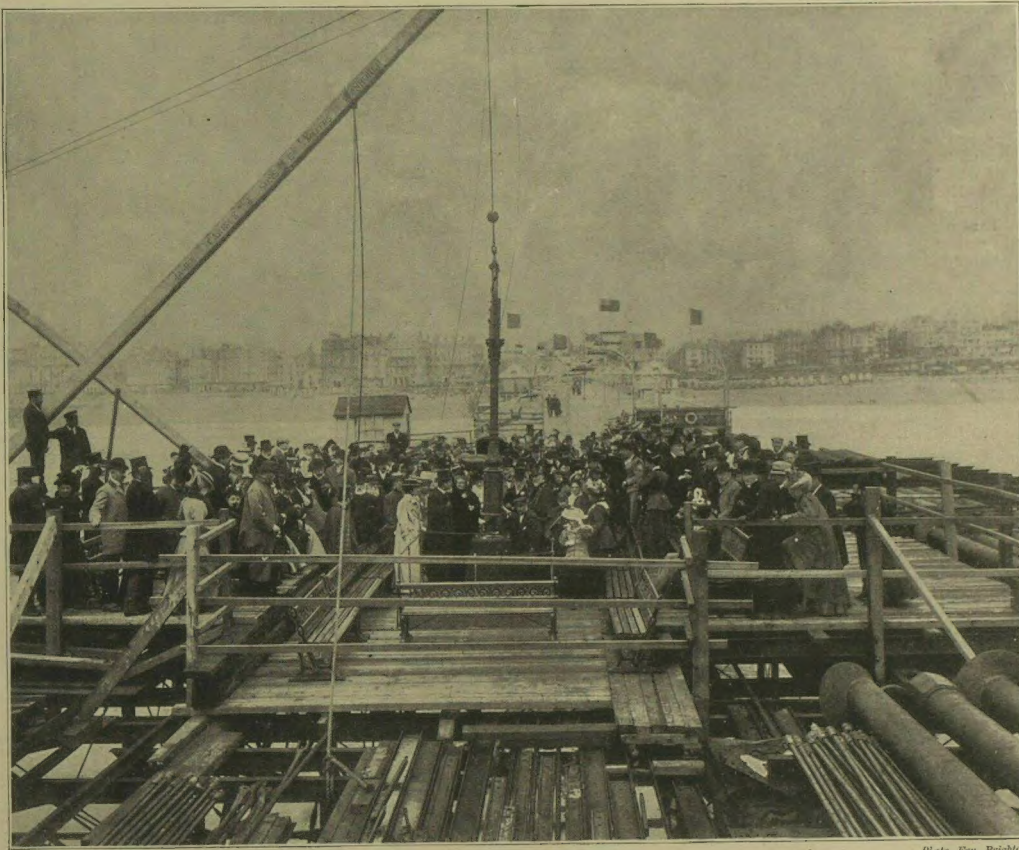


Photo. Fry, Brighton.

THE NEW MARINE PALACE AND PIER AT BRIGHTON: THE MAYORESS FIXING THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE PAVILION.

position at Brighton on Saturday last. Mrs. Hawkes, the Mayoress, performed the ceremony in presence of a large and influential company. So boisterous were the wind and the sea that the speeches were scarcely audible, but the proceedings were nevertheless bravely carried through. The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Hawkes, in his robes of office, with Mr. J. McMillan, Chairman of the Pier Company, and Mr. Howard, who is superintending the works, went in procession along the new pier to the site of the pavilion. Mr. Howard handed the Mayoress a silver trowel bearing a suitable inscription. The column was then lowered into its place and fixed upon its mount by Mrs. Hawkes, for whom three cheers were given. The Mayor replied, the Union Jack was unfurled, and the proceedings closed with the National Anthem.

## STUDIES AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

## No. XXII.—THE TIBETAN LYNX.

In a previous Illustration among this series a portrait has been given of the ordinary lynx of Northern Europe and America; and we now exhibit to our readers a paler variety of the same species inhabiting the Upper Indus Valley, Gilgit, Ladak, and other districts in Central Asia. The greater part of this area consists of open, arid desert, situated at a great elevation above the sea-level; and it is, doubtless, for the purpose of adaptation to its surroundings that the Tibetan, or, as it is often called, the Isabelline lynx, has assumed the pale sandy type of coloration by which it is distinguished from its Norwegian relative. That this is really the true explanation may be inferred from the fact that in the neighbourhood of Gilgit, where there is a certain amount of forest (as in our Illustration), the lynxes are to a considerable extent intermediate in

point of colour between the Norwegian and the Tibetan forms.

In addition to its paler coloration, the Tibetan lynx is distinguished by the shorter hair on the toes. And whereas European lynxes, even when adult, are spotted while in the summer coat, and in the young state may be similarly spotted at all times of year, in the Tibetan lynx such dark spots are never developed, except on the flanks and limbs, and even there may be absent.

In Ladak, lynxes breed among the rocks, for the very good reason that there is no other shelter obtainable; and General A. Kinloch relates how that, on one occasion, when shooting wild sheep in Spiti, he came across a female with her two young cubs. When first taken, the latter refused all food for two or three days, after which they ate ravenously, and gradually became tame. The present writer well recollects a tame lynx, formerly in the possession of the Governor of Ladak, which was a most splendid and playful beast, although its play was sometimes apt to be rather more rough than was altogether pleasant. To see it catch pigeons was a sight never to be forgotten.

R. LYDEKKER.

## SCENES IN UGANDA.

The chief feature of interest in our Uganda pictures is the portrait of the turbulent King Mwanga, who was captured by Colonel Evatt at Kabarega, in Unyoro, on April 9. Mwanga is the son of the famous M'tesa, whose policy

of friendliness to British explorers and missionaries he reversed. In 1885 Mwanga killed Bishop Hannington, and began to persecute native Christians. In 1888 his conduct was the cause of a revolution, and he was formally deposed. In Mwanga's stead his brother Kawewa was appointed King. The latter inclined to his father M'tesa's moderation, and revived his policy, thereby incurring the enmity of the Arab slave-traders, who expelled Kawewa and set up yet another brother, who had fewer scruples as to the Arabs' means of livelihood. Mwanga, however, in 1889, defeated the Arabs, and shortly afterwards professed Christianity. He made a specious submission when the British Protectorate over Uganda was proclaimed in 1894, but in 1897 he headed a revolt, was defeated, and had to flee to German territory. Last year he escaped from the Germans, and raided the west of Uganda. Colonel Evatt's

success, let us hope, has finally rid the Protectorate of Mwanga's reactionaries. Our other pictures are practically self-explanatory.

## SHAN HAI KWAN.

We are at liberty to suppose that in the Councils of the Tsung-li-Yamen there have been considerations, wise or unwise, in favour of conceding to Russian demands the connection of her Manchurian extension of the railway system that is soon to include Eastern Siberia, and that fears of Russian conquest are less effective for the present than some anxieties for the stability of the reigning dynasty in presence of Chinese native disaffection. This may be the true reason, after all, for the cession of Shan Hai Kwan, a link in the projected connection of the railway routes north-east of Peking, upon the importance of which some comments have lately been made. The recent agreement, however, between the British and Russian Governments, engaging them reciprocally to allow each other a free hand in matters of railway negotiation and construction, the British sphere being that of the Yangtse-Kiang central region of China, has removed that topic of controversy from present concern. A view of the place above mentioned is one of our Illustrations this week.

## SCENES ON THE SOLENT.

Pleasant in the Whitsuntide holidays, or almost at any season, in some of its varied sheltering recesses, is the south coast of England; we would not barter it for the Riviera or for the Bay of Naples. From the white ramparts of the East Kent Forelands to the winding straits



that hold in their watery embrace the fair isle of Vectis, a jewel suspended before the breast of hilly Hampshire—thence onward round Portland Bill's stern promontory, and beyond the sweet coves and the pinewoods, Lulworth, Bournemouth, Swanage, to the vast bay of East Devonshire, terminating westward at Berry Head, with fifty miles of coast of bright red sandstone cliffs, glowing in the tempered sunshine of a moister atmosphere, and backed with rising uplands of the softest, richest verdure—thence, passing Sidmouth, with its fantastic peaks and snug inland valley, Budleigh Salterton, the Exe and the Teign estuaries, and Torbay, with the grand heights of granite Dartmoor guarding the whole broad bosom of South Devon—beyond, to Dartmouth with its enchanting river scenery, to Plymouth, to the shores of Cornwall, Falmouth, and the Land's End—this coast displays, from the diversity of its rock substance, and from the character of the country behind it, greater variety, on the whole, in the forms and the hues of its beauty, than any other sea-facing land in Europe can boast.

It is near the middle, in the Solent, the western arm of the Straits clasping the Isle of Wight, that an Artist has sketched for us the pretty village of Bursledon, which is situated nearly five miles to the south-east of the good town of Southampton, on the branch line to Netley. A small quay on the Hamble Creek admits a little trade in corn and coals, supporting about five hundred people, and you may lunch at the Jolly Sailors, if you like good bread and cheese and beer, after a row or a sail



Photo, Crabb, Southern.

THE FIRST-CLASS SALOON OF THE STEAM-SHIP "PARIS."

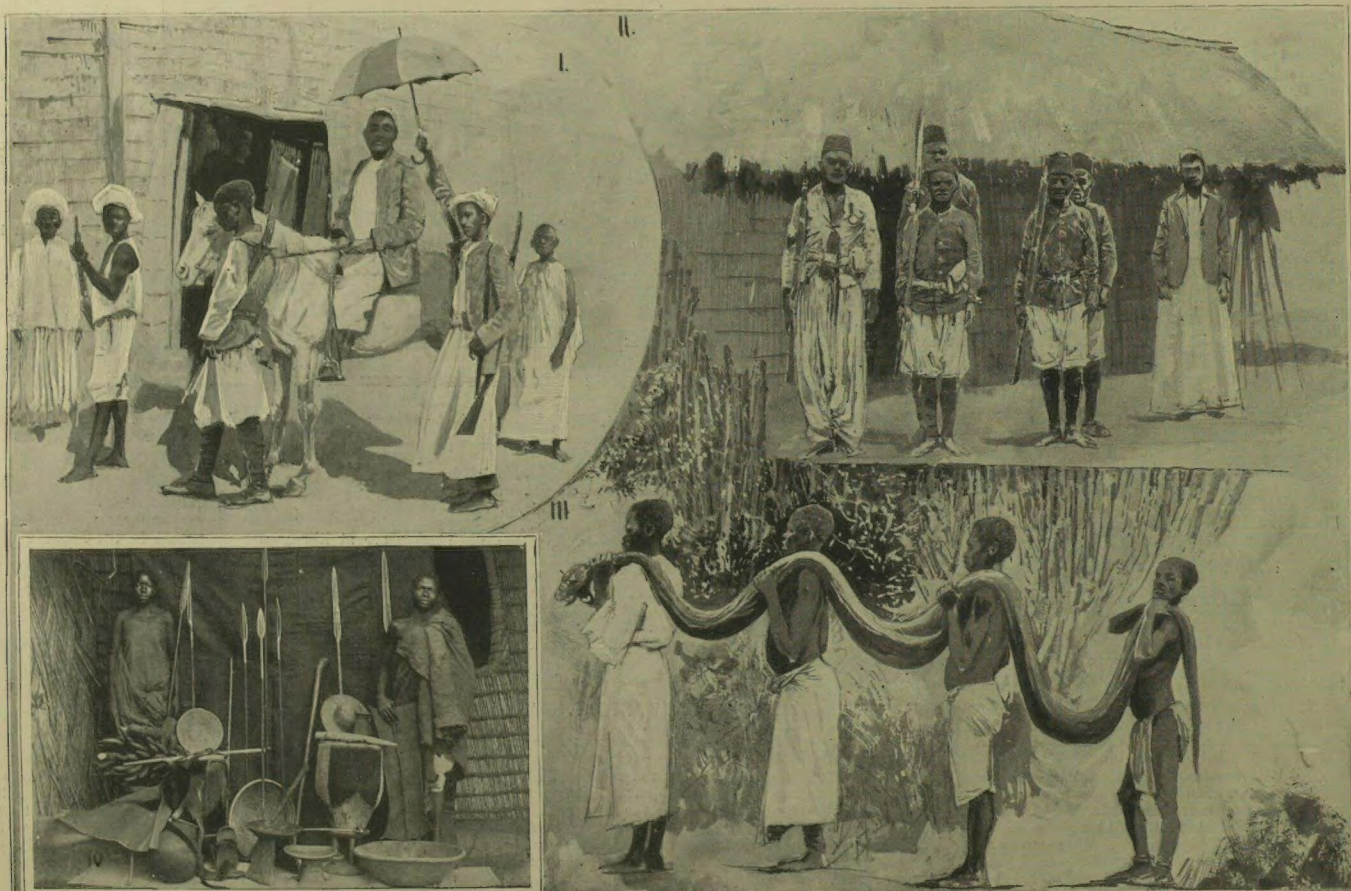
in your boat. The sketches may give you some idea of the pleasantness of a few hours at Bursledon. Its church, lately restored, is considered one of the most elegant in Hampshire.

#### DEDICATION OF TAMWORTH CASTLE.

Tamworth Castle, the ancient seat of the Mercian Kings and later of the Marmions, has been acquired by the people of Tamworth town, who on Whit Monday dedicated it as a memorial of the Queen's long reign. In the minds of readers of Scott the place is inseparably associated with Lord Marmion, and the mere mention of it at once recalls the lines—

They hailed him Lord of Fontenaye,  
Of Lutterward and Scivelbaye,  
Of Tamworth tower and town.

There is evidence of the existence of a royal place of Tamworth as early as 755, and the castle was rebuilt by Ethelfleda, Alfred's daughter, in 913. In 1291 the castle passed from the Marmions to the de Frevilles, and from them to the Ferrers. As a royal residence it was used by Maud, Henry I., Henry II., James I., and Charles II. Tamworth Castle has its memories of battle and siege. In 1642 it was occupied by the King's party, but the following year it surrendered after a two days' siege to the Parliamentary forces. The castle is now as it was in Jacobean times. It contains spacious and lofty rooms with fine timber roofs and panelled walls. Three of these chambers are now to be used as a picture-gallery and museum. Another room will be devoted to natural history.

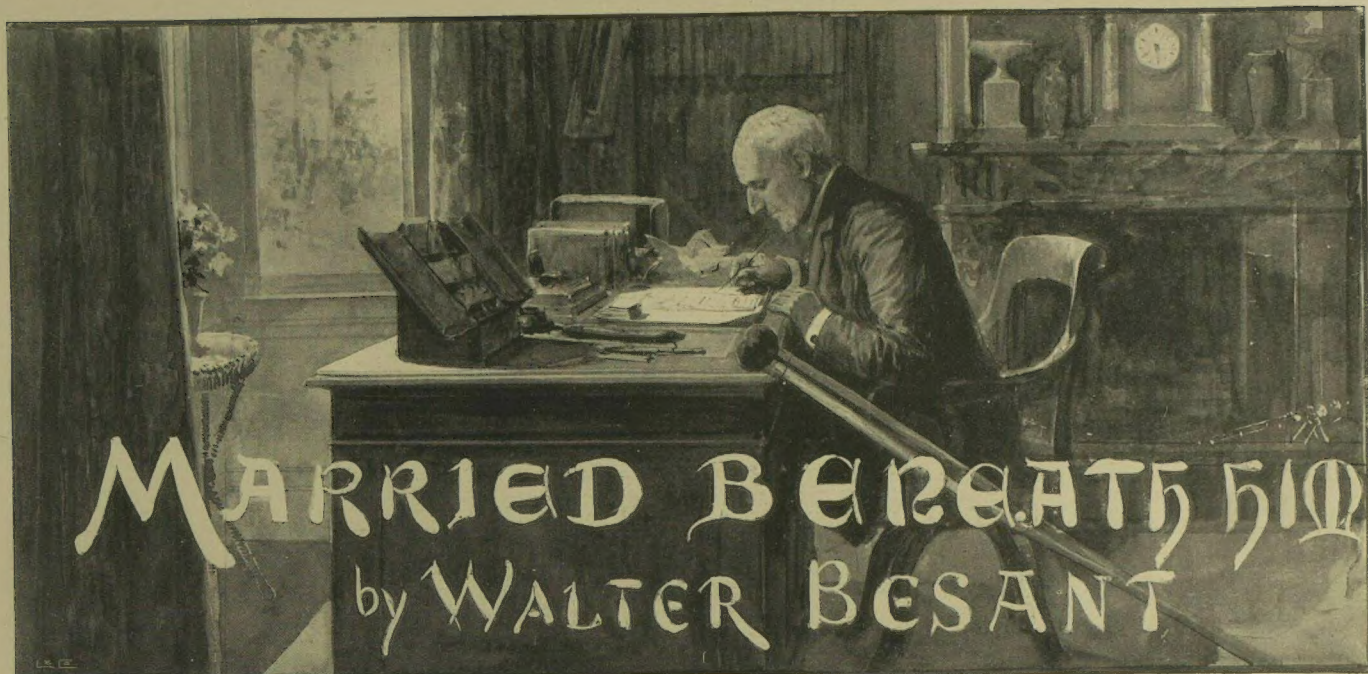


1. The Rebel King Mwangu, captured on April 9.  
2. Types of the mutinous Nubian Soldiers.

SCENES IN UGANDA.

3. Boa-constrictor killed by Mr. Nicklison, Missionary.  
4. Natives and Curios.





# MARRIED BENEATH HIM

by WALTER BESANT

ILLUSTRATED BY A. FORESTIER.

"NO, Sir," said the elder of the two. "I cannot sanction it. The family is quite beneath us—quite. You must proceed no farther in this affair."

"I am afraid that I have gone too far already."

"That concerns yourself," his father replied with dignity. "Harry, I have always insisted upon the importance of your marrying position—with money, if possible; but position as the first consideration."

They were in a small library or study: the windows stood open upon a fair lawn with a garden beyond. The place was shut in by trees, and might have been many miles from London, so quiet, so rural, did it look. It was, however, situated in one of the southern suburbs. The room was furnished with taste. A large study table, with drawers on either side, stood in the middle: there were book-shelves filled with books: there was a simple matting over the floor: flowers adorned the tables: papers and journals were lying about, and in a wooden arm-chair beside the principal table sat an elderly man of dignified and cultivated appearance, his features delicate, his lips thin, his eyes keen. It was the face of one who brings to the commonest detail of life the same critical attention; who inhales the fragrance of a violet with the same demand for excellence as he brings to bear upon a glass of Lafitte. Beside him was a crutch: he was therefore a cripple of some kind. As he spoke, he rapped the arm of the chair with his knuckles.

"The lady's father is a clergyman, you say. Vicar of a newly built suburban District Thing at three hundred pounds a year."

"That is true."

"The lady herself is an Art teacher. I really cannot sanction my son's marriage with an Art teacher. No. Not with an Art teacher."

"I don't see why. What is there in our own family to prevent such an alliance?"

"Your grandfather, Sir, as I have often told you, was a distinguished Indian official; your great-grandfather was a Waterloo officer. You belong to a cadet branch—if not the elder branch, which is disputed—of the House whose present head is the Viscount Rosherville."

"My fine relations are no good to me, as I do not know them. As for Elsie, her people are gentlefolk. What more can one want? Her brothers are doing very well. One of them is in the employ of the Charity Organisation Society."

"What?" The old man suddenly and surprisingly became purple in the face. "What?" he shouted again. He seized the crutch and banged the floor with it. Without any apparent cause he fell suddenly and unaccountably and passionately into a royal rage. "That Society!" he cried. "That Society! Why—why—why—!" Here he stopped. His words became inarticulate rollings of thunder. He could not speak for the rage that possessed him.

His son looked on, wondering what this might mean. He had never before seen his father in such a whirlwind of passion. Calm and critical, he was always above and beyond the power of any emotion.

"Are you ill, Sir?" he said. "Shall I bring you a glass of water?"

The old man recovered, however. He became calm again. "There are many mischievous things in this world," he said, "but none, I believe, quite so mischievous as this Society. It breaks up the most careful combinations: it pries into the best devised schemes. Don't mention that Society to me, Sir—don't dare to mention it."

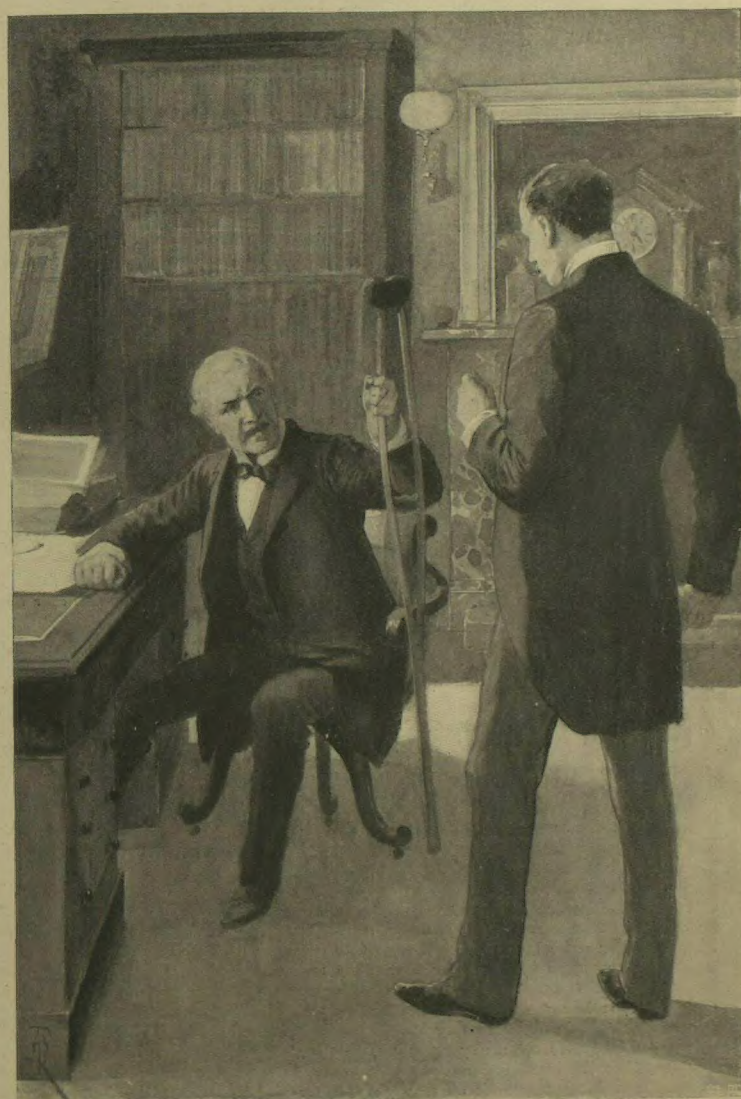
"Very well, Sir," said the son quickly, for his father looked as if he was going off again. "I have no desire to mention the Society."

"Well then, let us end it here. I cannot consent to your marrying this young lady. I want you to marry position—position and money—position especially—and influence. I am getting old now—and perhaps my intellect is not so—so subtle—as formerly. I do not expect you to carry on my work. All the more—for your own sake—marry money—and for these reasons—which you do not know—marry position. I have nothing more to say."

"One word—you speak of your own work—what is your work? You

have never told me. You live in a good house and in good style. You have, I suppose, means—but what is the work of which you have spoken so often and so mysteriously?"

"Literary work. Anonymous literary work. Which will remain anonymous, my



"What?" he shouted again. He seized the crutch and banged the floor with it.



son," he replied, hammering with his crutch at each point.

"As you please," said Harry; "but in matters of love I do not know that a man is bound to obey or be ruled by his father."

"Certainly not. Unless he gets his board and lodging on condition of such obedience."

"I should be sorry to leave you alone. At the same time I must remind you that I am independent. I can find my own bed and board."

His father turned sharply in his chair and looked up at him. "If you persist," he said, with a look in his face that his son had never seen before, "you may lose a great deal more than bed and board—young man—you may lose—you may lose"—he looked round and banged the floor again with his crutch—"you will find out for yourself what you will lose."

"I repeat that I can keep myself," said the son mildly. "You can keep yourself. What do you mean by yourself? Take care, Sir; there is more than daily bread—as you will find."

"Well, Sir, I am sorry that I have apparently chosen a wrong moment—"

"Not at all. Not wrong at all. Understand me. You

as for money, there seemed never any tightness, any pinch, any lack of money.

He sauntered into the front garden. He leaned over the garden gate, which was a nice old wooden thing painted green. He took a cigarette and lit a match. He smoked reflectively, being uneasy in his mind, and uncertain of the event. He had no intention whatever of giving up Elsie, and he was extremely vexed at his father's unaccountable perversity.

It was a very quiet country lane, quite off the high road: he heard the footsteps of someone who was walking along the middle of the road. Had he known, it was the footstep of Fate.

The footsteps grew nearer. "Why, Ralph! You here? Come to see me?" Harry opened the garden gate invitingly. "Come in—come in; there is nobody in the house but the pater. Come in."

The young man addressed as Ralph answered him with a look of blank bewilderment. "Do you," he stammered, "do you—is this—do you live here? Is Mr. Vincent Everest your father?"

"When I am at home I live here. Why not? A very good place to live in, too. And Mr. Vincent Everest is certainly my father. Why?"

"Well, old man," he said cheerfully. "How did you get on with the pater?"

"Mr. Everest," said Ralph, turning red all over—face and neck and throat and hands, "you will understand that under no circumstances will you ever be admitted to my father's house again."

He walked away as quickly as possible, probably because, if Harry had replied, he might not have found a repartee.

### III.

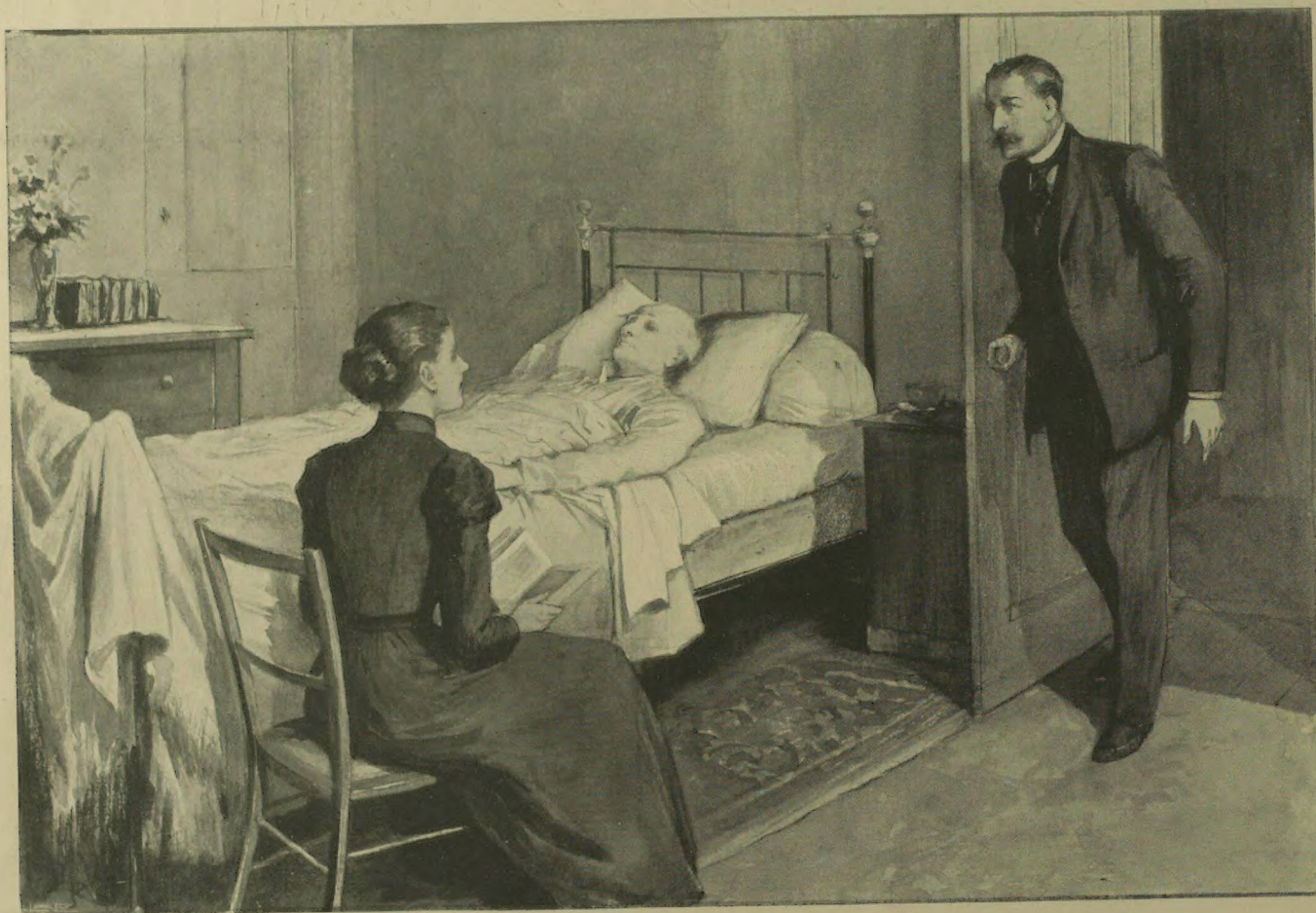
Harry looked after him and whistled. He could write to Elsie, of course. His father had been making some objection to the family. Ralph was offended: good old Ralph! Oh! it would be all right.

Then he heard his father's bell: one of the maids came out to say that her master wished to see him.

"Harry," said his father, "I told you that you would very likely find that you cannot quite keep yourself—meaning your whole self, not the self of bed and board only. I did not know how near the danger was. Unless I am very much mistaken the blow has already fallen."

"What danger? What blow?"

"You, my dear boy, have received an excellent



*At the bedside reading to him, sat—none other than Elsie herself. She heard him: she looked up.*

must marry money and position—money and position. The time will very likely come when you will want both. That will do, Harry. I need say no more."

The son walked out of the room. Left alone, the father turned his chair round and continued a half-written letter which lay on the blotting-pad before him.

### II.

The son walked away disgusted and agitated. What did his father mean? Money and position? He was doing very well: why should he marry money and position more than other young men?

It was a lonely kind of house: his mother was dead; he could not remember her: they had no relations; the long connection of his family in India seemed to account for that: they had no friends: his father was a recluse. He himself had been sent to Marlborough, to Cambridge, and to Guy's: he was now assistant-editor to a medical journal and was really doing very well: there was no reason why he should not marry a penniless girl: he had many friends: he lived in chambers: he was perfectly satisfied with himself and his own success. As for his father, he had never shown any desire for his son's society: he sat all day long in his library: once a day a boy brought him the post-bag, and once a day took it back: he kept his own counsel about his work and about his affairs. And

"And do you, if I may ask, actually—assist—assist—your father?"

"No; I've got my own work to do. He would not thank me for asking to assist him. Does all his work himself."

Ralph looked more and more bewildered. "May I see your father?" he said, after a moment's hesitation.

"Certainly. That is, I will ask him to see you." Then Harry remembered that only ten minutes before, his father had nearly fallen into a fit at the mere mention of the Charity Organisation Society, and here was one of those officers.

"By the way," he said, "the pater has got some prejudice against the C.O.S. He gets angry when it is mentioned. But I will see him."

Ralph looked after him. The thing was wonderful. He had never dreamed of connecting Harry Everest with Mr. Vincent Everest. It was impossible.

Harry returned. "He'll see you. Come this way." He led the visitor to the study door and closed it after him.

Half an hour afterwards Ralph came out. His face somehow proclaimed defeat, not victory. He was a strong and well set-up young man with plenty of good strong common-sense stamped all over him; but he was not exactly a genius in dialectics. And he had encountered a man who was. Therefore he was defeated.

He came out. Harry was still leaning over the gate.

education: you belong to an honourable profession that is so much to the good. I suppose you can keep so much. But, my son, you are now about to lose everything else."

"Everything else?"

"Well—most things. Name, for instance; ancestors, coat of arms": his eyes fell upon a very pretty shield hanging on the wall: "family traditions, pride of family, respect for your father—I really fear that even the Fifth Commandment will suffer, considering the prejudiced circles in which you live—"

"Tell me at once, in so many words, what you mean."

"I am coming to that. A cripple is at a disadvantage in a world where one can only live comfortably by robbing others—don't interrupt, Sir!" he added impatiently—"robbing each other. I rob, you rob, they rob. Else it's I am robbed, you are robbed, he is robbed. Don't tell me. When you send in your thieving bill for sawing off a man's leg, what is it but robbery? I say that I was a cripple: and a poor lad—down in the gutter—yes, down in the very gutter—Cable Street—Cable Street—Cable Street. Do you know where that is? On the other side of Tower Hill. There's a fried-fish shop on the south side with your name—your true name—not Everest—painted yellow over it."

Harry turned very pale, but said nothing.

"Well, I tried to chime in with the universal robbery:



one must not be out of the fashion. But for some time I got on badly; had to sit and think things over alone—even in chokee—several times in chokee. But I persevered. And not to weary you, my son, at last I succeeded. And I have done very well; very well indeed for the last thirty years, by writing letters."

"What?"

"Begging letters. I write them very well. Here is one, brought to me by your C.O.S. friend just now. The C.O.S. has been looking for me for a great while—well—the gun is not over yet—and so I told the fellow. By the way, was that your girl's brother? It was? I am glad. That match won't come off."

Harry groaned.

"I have always made a point of writing such a letter as could not get me into trouble. Mine is the letter of a gentleman. I have studied the subject, and I know exactly what a high-souled gentleman should say under the circumstances. It is a gift, in fact. Nobody else in the profession has it." He stroked his chin with a complacent smile. "So I told your C.O.S. man. I have stated in this letter that my wife is dead—so she is; there was no necessity for saying that she has been dead for twenty years; she was my nurse, I say—so she was. It is quite true: I am a hopeless cripple—so I am; no need to explain that this is a life-long affliction; I am a poet—if necessary I can produce a printed volume of verses—I cut them out of American magazines and put my name to them. I have a son grown up—so I have—no need to explain that he is a medical man: certain little comforts are necessary at my time of life—no need to explain that I am only fifty. I live in a cottage which I try to keep decent—so I do—"

But his son sprang to his feet and rushed away.

#### IV.

Harry went straight from his father's house to St. Aidan's Vicarage, the abode of his mistress. It was a brief interview.

"Elsie," he said, taking her hand, "I am come to say farewell."

"Farewell, Harry? Where are you going?"

"I don't know—I am going away—I think I shall never come back. I am come to say farewell for ever. It is all over, Elsie—"

But still he held her hand.

"What is it? What is it? Oh, Harry! for Heaven's sake, what is it?"

"I have made a terrible discovery, Elsie—more terrible than I can bear to think of—more terrible than I can bear to tell you! Ralph must tell you. He knows: he must tell you. Farewell, my dear!" He kissed her once—twice—three times, and left her.

In the evening he got a note from her—

"Ralph has told me all. My poor Harry! It is terrible—too terrible! I am not engaged to your father, however, but to you. No one shall know what Ralph and you and I know—that you are the son of this unhappy man. And I shall wait. If you feel that you can meet whatever Fate has to give you, with me for your companion, you will come to me and tell me so. I shall wait.—ELSIE."

#### V.

Five years later Harry came back to the Cottage. It was in June, as when he left it. The roses were clustering

about the porch. He entered the place: everything was perfectly quiet: he knocked at the study-door: there was no reply: he opened the door and looked in: the room was exactly the same as when he left it, but the table was cleared. There were no signs of writing: no books, no magazines; no ink in the inkstand; no blotting-pad: the books were in their places.

He came out: he passed through the hall into the garden: it was neglected and overgrown with weeds. He walked into the dining-room: there was a woman's hat with her gloves. What woman? He rang the bell. There appeared a little maid who stared at him with big eyes. "Mr. Everest?" Why, he was in bed—always was in bed: he couldn't move. Nurse was upstairs with him.

Harry went softly up the stairs. Always in bed,



A STORY FROM WONDERLAND.—BY ADELBERT HYNAIN.

Couldn't move. How, then, could he carry on his accursed business?

He turned the handle of the door softly and entered. On the bed lay his father with closed eyes, his face waxen as if dead: his delicate, regular features made beautiful by the refining hand of sickness: and at the bedside reading to him, sat—none other than Elsie herself.

She heard him, she looked up. "Harry," she said, pointing to the bed, "the past is really the past. It is gone and forgotten. You can speak to him, though he cannot speak or move hand or foot, or see anything. But he understands; at least I sometimes think so. He is asleep. He is—ah!" she sprang to her feet and bent over him in sudden alarm.

Harry caught the white hand and felt the pulse. There was no pulse.

"He will understand no more," he said. "Elsie—you have nursed him—you have forgiven him: while I—I have only tried to forget him."

#### THE INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITION.

Prince's Skating Rink at Knightsbridge is not so far distant from the centre of London life and movement that the managers of the "International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Engravers" need attribute any lack of interest in their show to its remoteness. Last year the novelty of the idea of showing what was doing by the younger artists of our own and other countries gave a special attractiveness to the undertaking. This year the novelty may have a little worn off; and it must be added, the variety and the value of the pictures are scarcely maintained.

Scottish art—especially of the Glasgow school predominates, and although there are a few new names among the exhibitors, by far the larger number are "old stagers," and, what is less defensible, are represented by works painted years ago and already known to the public. At the same time, the art-loving public will realise the opportunity afforded by this exhibition and that of the Royal Academy to weigh the respective claims of Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Shannon to be the most prominent painters of the year. Both are artists of high merit, who have steadily worked their way to the front rank, and in some respects they have worked on similar lines to widely divergent results.

Mr. Guthrie's work, with which we are at present concerned—namely, the portraits of Mrs. Watson, Mr. E. Martin, Mr. J. A. Brown, and Sir Edwin Dawes—is versatile enough in conception and treatment, but in nearly every case it arouses much the same feeling as the conversation of a man who talks in epigrams or in interjections. It is very brilliant, and momentarily attractive but, after a while, its flashiness becomes wearisome.

Mr. J. Lavery, who ranges himself beside Mr. Guthrie, is less obtrusive and scarcely less clever, as such works as the ladies "in Pink," "Black," and "Purple," respectively testify. Mr. Robert Brough, Mr. T. Graham, Mr. C. W. Furze, and Mr. Harrington, however, are among others of our kith who contribute most effectively towards modern portraiture as seen in this exhibition. Among the foreigners, few will contest the supremacy of M. Blanche, whose

portrait of Mrs. C. Martineau is full of grace and of harmonious colouring. M. Melchers' "Maitre d'Armes" is vigorous but unpleasant, while Miss Inez Bate, "*Clève de Whistler*," is charming in every way.

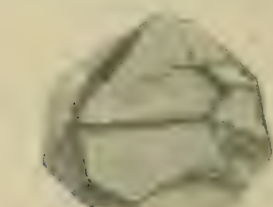
The landscapes, although less in evidence than the portraits, include several works of considerable interest, but here again one is forced to express the regret that some time limit is not fixed in order that the actual condition of international art may be more accurately determined. The four seasons as depicted by M. Pissarro are not merely decorative panels but carefully expressed landscapes, in which the aerial effect is varied with subtlety and judgment. Mr. James Paterson, on behalf of Scotland, vindicates the beauty (never ignored) of Edinburgh in a strikingly effective picture, and those who can recall how the Athens of the North was treated by Patrick Nasmyth in bygone times will find no reason to complain of the more modern style. A brief review of the other chief works must be reserved for another occasion.



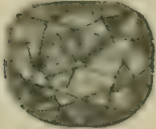
## CURRENT SCENES AND EVENTS.

So the famous Hope Diamond remains at Deep Dene as a family heirloom! Will it figure in a fresh jewel melodrama? Our Illustrations of this celebrated stone may inspire some dramatist to deal with the romance that engrossed Mr. Justice Byrne's court in the Chancery Division of the Strand Palace of Justice on May 16. Mr. Farwell, Q.C., was the novelist, so to speak. Appearing as counsel for Lord Francis Hope, who sought the Court's sanction for the sale of the Hope Blue Diamond, this gentleman of the long robe waxed quite eloquent on the history of the gem, which was certainly not "born to blush unseen." He first told how that Lord Francis Hope's debts were paid off some years ago by the sale of his life interest in the Hope estates for £160,000. Mr. Farwell said it was admitted that the jewel they now proposed to sell was unique, and that it had been supposed that there was no other blue diamond in the world; but it now turned out that another had recently been found, and this was used as an argument for the sale, lest other stones should be discovered and the value depreciated. The weight of the diamond was 44½ carats, and the newly discovered stone was only 35 carats. Its value was variously estimated at £15,000, £17,000, £20,000, and even as much as £25,000. Mr. Young assented to the sale in the interests of the mortgagees; but the Duke of Newcastle, Lady Beatrice Lister Kaye, and, indeed, the rest of the family opposed Lord Francis Hope's application.

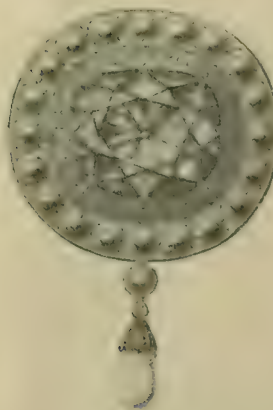
Light was then thrown luminously upon the precious stone by Mr. Justice Byrne himself. The learned Judge spoke of it as "the one known all over the world as the Hope Diamond . . . a jewel unique from its size, from the circumstances connected with its history, and the fact that it took the name of the family." Reviewing the arguments with logical acumen, Mr. Justice Byrne did not think the Court ought to sanction the sale, and dismissed the summons, costs to come out of the estate. Mr. Streeter, of 18, New Bond Street, mounted the renowned Blue Diamond for the late Mr. Hope; and our largest drawing shows the diamond as it is at present, save that it is now without the pearl drop. We may add, by the way, that the Egyptian Government has granted Messrs. Streeter and Co., of London, a five years' concession of the right to mine for emeralds and other precious stones on the coast of the Red Sea. The company is to give the Government 10 per cent. of the profits.



THE HOPE DIAMOND IN ITS ORIGINAL SETTING.



THE DIAMOND AS IT APPEARS.



THE HOPE DIAMOND MOUNTED.

Reproduced from Mr. Streeter's "Precious Stones and Gems."

"Jack's the boy for work," as Mr. Lionel Monckton's popular song runs; and the pride we justly feel in our Navy is based on the undoubted fact that our Fleets are manned by officers and bluejackets unrivalled for efficiency and courage. Readiness for action is secured by frequent gun-drill, a striking phase of which is illustrated in the photograph with which we have been favoured by a cruising correspondent. The view was taken from the fore-top of a British war-ship during gun practice. The gallant tars are busy. The main-top guns are engaged, whilst the ironclad is moving at a high rate of speed, as may be judged from the wide foaming wake she leaves behind her.

Danish Government action in the waters around the Farø Islands and Iceland, for the prevention of unlawful foreign fisheries, or what may be called poaching, appears to have lately been exercised with remarkable severity, of which some Hull and Grimsby owners and masters of steam-trawlers are complaining to Lord Salisbury. Five British steam-trawlers, from those ports, were captured on Friday by the Danish gun-boat *Groensund*; whether they were really trespassing or not we cannot yet say.

The Windsor Madrigal and Choral Societies, which had this year the high honour, by a special arrangement which the Mayor of Windsor has made with her Majesty's Royal Household, of contributing musical entertainment to the celebration of the Queen's Birthday, performed Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" at the Castle, in St. George's Hall, on Friday evening, at a concert given by her Majesty. The Queen and all those of the royal family at the Castle were present. Sir Walter Parratt acted as conductor. Among the leading performers were Mr. Edward Lloyd, Miss Esther Palliser, and Miss Ashton Jensen; the number of vocalists engaged being a hundred and ten. They arranged to sing a serenade in the grand quadrangle of the Castle on the birthday morning.

An Irish Nationalist political movement for rendering the newly created County Councils and District Councils, with their overwhelming Home Rule forces in the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, available to support the Irish Parliamentary party, has already commenced. Sir Thomas Esmonde, their elect leader, who is chairman of the Wexford County Council, has summoned all the County Councils to send delegates to a general meeting, which he styles a National Council, to be held at Dublin.

The retirement of Sir William Birt from the office of General Manager of the Great Eastern Railway after fifty years' service of that company, in which he has carried the knighthood bestowed upon him at the Queen's Jubilee by

caring well for the public accommodation, has brought deserved promotion to Mr. J. F. S. Gooday, who now returns, as General Manager, to the offices in Liverpool Street, having quitted them a year and a half ago for the corresponding post in the Brighton Railway service.



"READY, BOYS, READY": MAIN-TOP GUN DRILL ON BOARD A BRITISH WAR-SHIP.

Mr. Gooday is but fifty-two in age, and his ability has been well proved, during twenty years past, in managing the Continental traffic department of the Great Eastern Company, with its noble steam-ship lines from Parkston Quay, Harwich, to the Hook of Holland and Rotterdam, to Antwerp, and to Denmark, which have opened quite a new chapter in the history of quick and easy communication between England and all Northern Europe—Every tourist or passenger by that line to Holland has cause to thank Mr. Gooday and the company he is now again to serve.

Mr. Herbert Lloyd, of *Lloyd's News* and the *Daily Chronicle*, was deservedly esteemed for the kindness of his nature. His death at Falmouth is widely lamented. Among the benevolent institutions remembered in his will is the Newsvendors', the useful charitable society at whose annual festival Lord Rosebery recently suggested the discontinuance of the Sunday editions of the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Daily Mail*, the latter of which has since been dropped. Mr. Herbert Lloyd bequeathed the handsome sum of £1000, free of legacy duty, to the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, as we learn from its indefatigable secretary, Mr. W. W. Jones.



Photo. Chamberlain, Coburg.

UNVEILING OF THE STATUE TO ERNEST II., DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG (PRINCE ALBERT'S BROTHER).

The Dual Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Saxe-Gotha, which nearly sixty years ago gave to England and to Queen Victoria the still lamented admirable Prince Consort, and which is now ruled by one of his sons, our Duke of Edinburgh, made a demonstration of loyalty at Coburg on May 10 with the unveiling of the statue of the late Duke Ernest II., Prince Albert's elder brother, one of the most esteemed of German sovereign princes, who died six years ago, having held the Ducal throne since 1844. The statue, cast in bronze at a Berlin foundry, is a good work of art by the sculptor Eberlein, and has been erected in front of the gardens of the Callenberg Schloss or Palace. Duke Alfred, the nephew and successor of Duke Ernest, and the Dowager-Duchess, his widow, accompanied by several of the Princes and Princesses, took part in the ceremony, which had rather a domestic and popular character, with strong local interest, than that of an affair concerning the whole German nation. The recent death of the young Prince, Duke Alfred's only son, who was, of course, heir-apparent, precluded some of the festivities that might otherwise have taken place.



The Peace Conference of Delegates of Sovereign States at the Hague was opened on Thursday, May 18, the birthday of the Czar, Nicholas II., whose personal sentiment of philanthropy has convened this illustrious assembly of statesmen, diplomats, and professors of international law, for the mitigation at least, if not for the abolition of war. In the royal palace-villa called the "Huis ten Bosch" (the House in the Wood), at two in the afternoon, they were hospitably welcomed by the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de Beaufort, who, after due compliments, vacated the chair in favour of M. de Staal, President of the Conference, the well-known Russian Ambassador in London, each of these two gentlemen delivering a short address. The Conference adjourned to Saturday, May 20. A telegram was sent to the Czar, and another to the young Queen of the Netherlands.

It was resolved to divide the Conference into three main sections: the first, upon the question of mutual understanding between States, for a fixed period, not to increase their respective warlike armaments, military and naval; the second, upon reforms in the laws of warfare, respecting the use of new kinds of explosives and projectiles, submarine torpedo-boats, and rams; the neutralisation of military and naval hospitals, and of ships or boats employed in saving the wounded or men falling overboard; and the regulations adopted by the Geneva Convention of 1864 and the Brussels Conference of 1874; thirdly, upon the best mode of employing mediation or arbitration, with a uniform manner of practice, for the prevention of armed conflicts between nations.

The sittings of the Peace Conference will be in private, and will probably occupy about six weeks. Twenty-five

The quaint old custom of "dressing the wells" still prevails at Tissington, in Derbyshire. The decorations are undertaken by the villagers in preparation for the morning of Holy Thursday, when the wells, five in number, are



THE QUAIN ASCENSION DAY CUSTOM OF DRESSING THE WELLS AT TISSINGTON: HANDS WELL.

visited by clergy and people in procession. Hymns are sung, psalms chanted, and collects said at each well in turn. Many people come upon this occasion to visit the picturesque little village, and to inspect the decorations. Some of the designs are very ingenious and curious. Those represented in the illustrations are made with a background of rice, pressed into wet clay. For the devices the petals of variously coloured flowers are used—bluebells, daffodils, king-cups, forget-me-nots, and anything that comes to hand, according to the season.

The attempted resistance by Chinese provincial rebels to the British occupation of the Kowloon or Kau-long territory, on the mainland coast opposite to Hong-Kong, under an agreement for its lease, which had been settled with the Chinese Imperial Government, did not occasion any serious conflict. A combined British force of garrison and Volunteer troops from Hong-Kong, with Royal Marines and Naval Brigade, landing from the gun-boats in Mirs Bay on May 16, had only to march to the town of San Chun, and found it undefended, the enemy having

Lord Charles Beresford's volume, "The Break-Up of China," published by the Harper house, is certainly the least bookish of eagerly awaited works within our memory. Yet, a series of plain and pointed reports got together by a man whose characteristic ideal was duty and truth, minus the slightest semblance of embellishment—the matter is too serious for conscious artistry—the book, rightly regarded, is deep indeed in its significance. The startling condition of an empire of four hundred million souls, the momentous issues that are even now trembling in the balance so far as it, and through it civilisation, is concerned, are not easy to grasp as they deserve in a preoccupied world. The imagination is not used to such epic tasks. Many, of course, have long since realised, more or less, a great deal of what Lord Charles puts in black and white, but here we seem to make personal acquaintance step by step with the unquiet realities of a myriad-manned helpless empire. The details are grave for the British trader. The tactics and position of the Russians in Manchuria are of ominous import. The general Chinese sense that Great Britain is afraid of Russia is another significant fact; the loss of British prestige seems undoubted. The "Open Door" policy, the maintenance of the Chinese Empire as against the "Spheres of Influence" order, is Lord Charles's cardinal point. That this raises troublesome questions of Chinese reform and reorganisation he, of course, recognises; but he shows cause why the other alternative is immeasurably graver for the world.

The safe arrival of Major Marchand and his party on May 16 at Jibouti, a French seaport on the Indian Ocean to the south of Abyssinia, by which route he had preferred



HALL WELL.

States, Empires, Kingdoms, Republics, and Principalities are represented. Great Britain sends Sir Julian Pauncefote and Sir Henry Howard, assisted by Admiral Sir John Fisher and Major-General Sir John Ardagh, as naval and military experts. Each Sovereign or State has but one vote in the Conference, whether it be a great Power or one of the smallest and weakest.

The political conference between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner, Imperial High Commissioner for South Africa and Governor of the Cape Colony, is appointed to take place on May 31 at Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State. In the meantime, fresh excitement has been caused at Johannesburg among the Uitlanders hostile to the Transvaal Government by the arrest of seven persons, stated to be British subjects, upon a charge of treasonable conspiracy to seize the fort with an armed force raised in Natal. President Kruger has laid before the Volksraad several Bills which embody his promised measures of reform, but which fall short of giving satisfaction to the demands of the Uitlanders.

The Princess of Wales and her daughters, Princess Victoria and Princess Charles of Denmark, have returned from their cruise on board the royal yacht *Osborne* in the Mediterranean, which was ended by crossing the sea from Tunis to the French Riviera, touching at Cagliari, the chief Sardinian town and seaport, and at Ajaccio.

A strike of the postmen, the letter-carriers in Paris, on May 18, caused much temporary inconvenience; the police, municipal guards, porters, and persons of other classes, even many women, were engaged to deliver letters that day and next day. There was, happily, an early arrangement of the dispute.



COFFIN WELL.

fled. The British flag was hoisted, the Chinese local officials were admonished, and most of the force returned to Hong-Kong. It is expected now that the Italian demand of Sammun for a naval coaling station, without annexed territory, will speedily be conceded by the Chinese Government.



GOVERNOR'S WELL.

to return to Europe, instead of coming down the Nile through Egypt, has caused much satisfaction in France, as it had been rumoured that he was killed by the natives. He will probably be in Paris not much later than June 1, and will have a grand reception.

If Mr. Whistler be as astute as was represented by the counsel in his law-suit before the Paris Courts, he will have limited to a small edition his humorous account, "The Baronet and the Butterfly" (Paris: Louis H. May). In a few years it may possibly become an object of attraction among book-hunters, and a copy may realise a large price. As for the "offence committed against Art," as represented by Mr. Whistler, it will have been either forgotten or condoned. The story has been already told, and duly annotated by Mr. Whistler as its various details were unfolded. The public took but a languid interest in the squabble between the artist and Sir William Eden, and many were disposed to think that the latter might ask with justice—

If this a quarrel be, where Heaven knows  
He only gives, and I receive, blows.

The case, with the pleadings on both sides, together with the summing up of the Avocat-Général, who held a "watching brief" on behalf of the Government, is set out at length in this "Valentine with a Verdict"; and the conclusion at which the detached reader will arrive is that while Mr. Whistler displays qualifications as a "Complete Letter-writer" for the use of young artists, he would have better consulted his own dignity had he remembered that—

Le bruit est pour le fat et la plainte est pour le sot;  
L'honnête homme trompé s'éloigne—et ne dit mot.





SCENES ON THE SOLENT: BURSLEDON.





# THE QUEEN'S GLORIOUS REIGN:

## A PICTORIAL CHRONICLE.

[The Queen's Birthday Celebrations will be fully Illustrated next week.]



THE QUEEN IN 1838.

AS the Queen's reign is gloriously and happily prolonged, every returning anniversary of her Majesty's birth becomes more and more of a national festival. Her Jubilee and her Diamond Jubilee are of yesterday; we now, commemorating her eightieth birthday, recall with pen and pencil some leading events of the reign. On June 28, 1838, Queen Victoria was crowned in Westminster Abbey. London donned its gala dress for the occasion, and the merrymaking lasted for days. A huge fair was held in Hyde Park, and in the same place, on July 9, her Majesty held a great review of her troops, five thousand of all arms mustering on the parade-ground. The Queen drove to the saluting-point in an open barouche, and was enthusiastically received by the great concourse of spectators.



THE CORONATION REVIEW IN HYDE PARK, 1838.



IN 1840

In the year 1840 her Majesty was married to Prince Albert. In that year her Majesty's Drawing-Rooms possessed an especial interest for her loyal subjects. The young Queen, so lately a bride, was now supported in her public ceremonials by the excellent Prince on whose strong arm she leaned for twenty-one years of happy wedded life. Her new estate of wife as well as of Queen endeared her yet more to her people. During the Prince Consort's lifetime, her Majesty's Court functions were wonderfully gay and brilliant. The Queen was fond of brightness and gaiety, her life was full of interest, and nearly every day ended with a dance. Theatricals were a favourite pastime. But withal her Majesty was loyal to her duties. During one of the earlier years of her reign the Queen dealt with 28,000 foreign despatches.



A DRAWING-ROOM IN 1840.



IN 1842.

On Monday, June 13, 1842, the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert and Count Mensdorf, took her first trip by railway, travelling from Windsor to London by the Great Western Company's line. The train, consisting of the royal saloon, two royal saloon carriages, a second-class carriage, and three carriage trucks, was drawn by the engine "Phlegethon," which was driven by Brunel. After her Majesty had minutely inspected the royal saloon, and had made particular inquiries regarding all the arrangements, the royal party left Slough at twelve, and arrived at Paddington precisely at 12.25. On alighting, the Queen was enthusiastically received by a large concourse of people. The Queen's patronage did much to popularise the new mode of travel. Our Illustration is from *The Illustrated London News* of June 18, 1842.



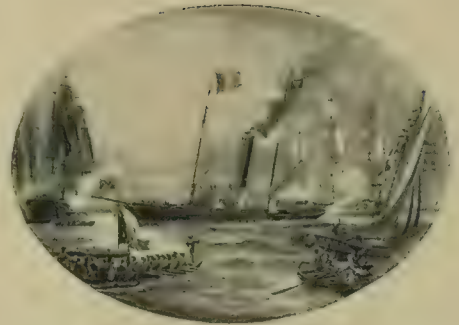
THE QUEEN'S FIRST RAILWAY JOURNEY, 1842





THE QUEEN IN 1843.

The year 1843 was memorable as the first in which a British Sovereign had visited France since the Field of the Cloth of Gold. On Sept. 2 her Majesty, on board the *Victoria and Albert*, arrived off Tréport, in Normandy, in sight of Eu. King Louis Philippe proceeded to the yacht with a State barge to meet her Majesty. As the Queen was being rowed ashore, all the land batteries and the vessels in the roadstead opened fire and continued to salute until the royal party had reached the landing stairs, where Queen Amélie received the English Sovereign with affectionate warmth. The King and Queen of the French then drove with their illustrious visitors to the Château d'Eu, through the avenues and drives of that beautiful residence, where they were welcomed with military display and the strains of "God Save the Queen."

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO THE CHÂTEAU D'EU.  
ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY OFF TRÉPORT, SEPT. 2, 1843.

IN 1845.

The August of 1845 saw the Queen's first visit to Germany. Her Majesty sailed from Woolwich on Aug. 9, and arrived at Antwerp the following evening. Thence the royal party proceeded to Malines, where they were welcomed by the King and Queen of the Belgians. At Aix-la-Chapelle the King of Prussia was in waiting to do the honours. After visiting Cologne, Bonn, and other famous places on the Rhine, the Queen arrived at Coburg on Aug. 19. On her entry into that city her Majesty was loyally welcomed with popular demonstrations and triumphal arches, and escorted to Rosenau, the Prince Consort's birthplace, where she resided for several days. Gotha was afterwards visited, and on Sept. 10 the Queen returned to Osborne. Her Majesty's journal testifies to the delight the visit had given her.



THE QUEEN'S ENTRY INTO COBURG, 1845.



IN 1846.

On Thursday, Oct. 22, 1846, her Majesty and the Prince Consort visited Hatfield, where the royal party arrived from Cassiobury at a quarter-past four. The Marquis of Salisbury, who had met his illustrious visitors on the way, preceded the royal carriage on horseback. The town had made elaborate preparations for the reception, the display commencing at Puttock's Oak with a triumphal arch of laurel and fuchsias. Proceeding through Hatfield, escorted by the Herts Yeomanry, the party approached the ancient home of the Cecils by the long avenue, where her Majesty received a fine old English welcome. Among the company assembled at Hatfield for the occasion were the Dukes of Wellington, Rutland, and Cleveland. The visit lasted until Saturday, Oct. 24.



THE QUEEN ENTERING HATFIELD, 1846.



IN 1847.

On the evening of Tuesday, June 16, 1847, the Queen and Prince Albert paid a State visit to Her Majesty's Theatre, where a gala performance had been arranged. Great crowds assembled in the vicinity of Pall Mall, and, early in the afternoon, enthusiasts beset the various public entrances to the opera-house. The Queen was received with a flourish of trumpets by the band of the Guards. The house was superbly decorated, and the royal box was guarded by two Yeomen of the Guard, who occupied a low platform upon the stage. When her Majesty entered the theatre, she was greeted with the strains of the National Anthem, the last verse of which was sung by Madame Castellan, and thereafter Bellini's "Norma" was presented. As the Druid priestess, Jenny Lind won a triumphant success.



VISIT TO HER MAJESTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 1847.





THE QUEEN IN 1851.

On the evening of Wednesday, July 9, 1851, her Majesty honoured the Lord Mayor and citizens of London with her presence at a grand State ball at the Guildhall. The Queen arrived at half-past nine o'clock, and was received by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, with the six Senior Aldermen. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress then led the way to the hall, where the reception was wildly enthusiastic. When the Queen had taken her seat on the throne, a quadrille was formed, in which the Duke of Cambridge danced with the Marchioness of Douglas, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar with the Marchioness of Aylesbury. After a second dance, the Queen proceeded round the hall. At midnight supper was served, and thereafter the Queen returned to Buckingham Palace.

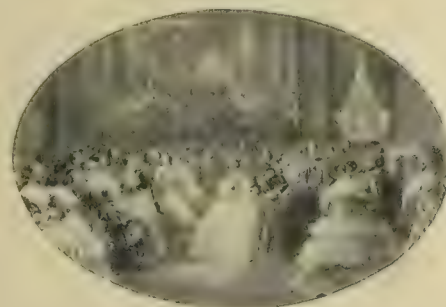


THE QUEEN AT THE STATE BALL, GUILDHALL, 1851.



IN 1855.

On August 18, 1855, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, arrived at Paris to return the visit paid to England the preceding April by the Emperor and Empress of the French. The royal visitors were accommodated at the Palace of St. Cloud. The entertainments were very brilliant. Her Majesty visited the principal palaces and public buildings of Paris, including the Tuileries, the scene at which is here reproduced. The visit to the Tuileries took place on Wednesday, Aug. 22. The Emperor and Empress first entertained their guests at lunch, and thereafter conducted them over the Palace, in examining which a considerable time was spent. Her Majesty was escorted by the Emperor, the Empress leaning on the arm of Prince Albert.

AT THE TUILERIES, 1855.  
THE QUEEN AND NAPOLEON III.

IN 1858.

For 1858 the great event of the Queen's domestic life was the marriage of the Princess Royal to the Crown Prince of Prussia, which took place on Jan. 25 in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The bride, who looked very charming, was given away by her father. The bridegroom, in his dark-blue uniform, won universal admiration. The processions were brilliant, the toilettes magnificent, the service impressive. Her Majesty's bearing betokened the tenderest solicitude for her daughter. The ceremony began precisely at half-past twelve, the Archbishop of Canterbury conducting the usual English service, which was followed by the "Hallelujah Chorus," sung by the choir of the Chapel Royal. Salutations and congratulations were then exchanged, and the party afterwards proceeded to Buckingham Palace.



MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL, 1858.



IN 1862.

The year 1862 saw her Majesty again in Germany. On the afternoon of Monday, Sept. 1, the Queen left Windsor at 2.35, and proceeded by train to Woolwich. A great change had taken place in the Queen's life, for the Prince Consort had passed away the previous December, and her Majesty now shunned all public appearance. The journey was therefore undertaken in strict privacy, but respectfully silent crowds lined the route, anxious to catch a glimpse of the widowed Sovereign. At the dockyard the Queen was received by Viscount Sydney, who conducted her along the pier to the *Fairy*, and remained in conversation with her Majesty until the vessel was fairly under way. The *Fairy* then steamed to Greenhithe, and in the course of the afternoon the Queen left for Antwerp in the royal yacht.



THE QUEEN LEAVING GREENHITHE FOR GERMANY, 1862.





THE QUEEN IN 1866.

The year 1866 was marked by several important events. For the first time since the Prince Consort's death, her Majesty opened Parliament in person, and two royal marriages were celebrated—one, that of Princess Mary of Cambridge; the other, that of the Queen's third daughter, Princess Helena, who, on July 5, was united at Windsor to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. The Queen gave the bride away. Near her Majesty stood the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Princess of Leiningen. Among the guests were the King and Queen of the Belgians. The luncheon was served in the Oak Room, and thereafter the newly wedded pair left for Osborne, proceeding to the railway station in an open carriage drawn by four greys with outriders in scarlet.



MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS HELENA AND PRINCE CHRISTIAN, 1866.



IN 1869.

Her Majesty favoured her faithful London citizens with a visit on Nov. 6, 1869, on which occasion she opened Blackfriars Bridge and the Holborn Viaduct. The weather, though cold, did not altogether prove traitor to the Queen, and was on the whole bright and fair. Her Majesty, who had travelled from Windsor, was met at the Surrey end of the new bridge by the Lord Mayor. Written addresses were exchanged, and the Queen declared the bridge open. Mr. Cubitt, the chief engineer, was presented, and then the royal and civic processions passed to the Middlesex side of the river. The Queen then proceeded by way of Farringdon Street, Charterhouse Street, and Smithfield to Holborn Viaduct, where the ceremonial closely resembled that at Blackfriars Bridge. After crossing the Viaduct, her Majesty returned to Windsor.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CITY, 1869.



IN 1871.

On March 21, 1871, Princess Louise was married to the Marquis of Lorne at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Among the guests were Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone. The bridegroom wore the uniform of the Argyll and Bute Volunteer Artillery, a dark blue trimmed with silver. The Prince of Wales was in his Hussar uniform. The Queen entered with the bride, and remained close beside her during the whole of the ceremony. There were eight bridesmaids. The Bishop of London read the earlier portion of the service, the Bishop of Oxford delivering the exhortation. Luncheon was privately served at the Castle for the royal family and friends in the Oak Room, and for the Queen's guests in the Waterloo Chamber. At a quarter past four the bride and bridegroom left for Claremont.



MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, 1871.



IN 1873.

On April 14, 1873, the Queen presented new colours to the 79th (Cameron) Highlanders at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight. Queen's weather favoured the ceremony. The regiment, which had just returned from Indian service, was drawn up under command of Colonel Miller to await the arrival of the royal carriage. As her Majesty drove past the Royal Standard, the bands played the National Anthem and the "Garb of Old Gaul." The old and battered colours were then trooped and conveyed to the rear, while the bands played "Auld Lang Syne." The Queen, standing up in her carriage, then handed the new colours to Lieutenants Campbell and Methuen, to whom she commended the ensigns in a brief speech. The Colonel replied, a royal salute followed, and then her Majesty left the field.



THE QUEEN PRESENTING NEW COLOURS TO THE 79TH CAMERON HIGHLANDERS AT PARKHURST, ISLE OF WIGHT, 1873.





THE QUEEN IN 1874.



IN 1876.



IN 1877.



IN 1879.

Her Majesty's interest in her sailors and soldiers has always taken a practical form, and has been signalled on many occasions. On St. George's Day, 1874, the Queen proceeded to Portsmouth to inspect the Naval Brigade, which had borne itself so well in the Ashantee War. The Clarence Yard was decorated for the occasion, and there the Queen, attended by two Lords of the Admiralty, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Edinburgh, passed along the lines of her brave seamen. Her Majesty bowed in passing officers not on duty. Afterwards the band of the Royal Marine Artillery came upon the scene, and the march past began. The troops marched in column of companies, breaking at one point into fours, and after the review several distinguished officers were presented to her Majesty.

On August 17, 1876, her Majesty visited Edinburgh to unveil the Scottish National Memorial to the late Prince Consort. The memorial, which took the form of a colossal equestrian statue of the Prince, designed by Sir John Steell, was erected in Charlotte Square. Her Majesty, who drove from Holyrood, was received by the Lord Provost. The Queen's bodyguard was composed of the Royal Company of Archers. After prayer by Dr. Milligan, a large choir, accompanied by the band of the 79th Highlanders, sang the chorale "Gotha," composed by Prince Albert, the Queen listening with the utmost interest. The Duke of Buccleuch, Chairman of Committee, then read the address, to which the Queen replied. The unveiling then took place, the band playing the "Coburg March," the Castle guns thundering a salute.

On Dec. 15, 1877, the Queen honoured Lord Beaconsfield, the Premier, with a visit at Hughenden Manor. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by General Ponsonby and the Marchioness of Ely, left Windsor at 12.40 and proceeded by special train to High Wycombe, which was reached at 1.15. The Premier received the Queen at the station. A lofty triumphal arch spanned the entrance to the station-yard, and beneath this the royal party drove into the gaily decorated little town. The reception along the route was of the heartiest, and the drive of two miles to Hughenden was one long triumph. Lord Beaconsfield, who had preceded the party, welcomed the Queen at his own door. Lunch was served, and her Majesty remained about two hours. Before leaving she planted a memorial tree.

After the Afghan and Zulu campaigns her Majesty conferred decorations on distinguished officers at Windsor. The ceremony took place in the White Drawing-Room on Dec. 8, 1879. On that occasion her Majesty decorated with the insignia of the Bath six newly appointed Knights Commanders and twenty-four Companions of the Order. In our Illustration, Colonel Pearson, who commanded the garrison of Ekowe, is seen kneeling before the Queen, who is in the act of fastening the cross of the Order upon his breast. Among the officers waiting their turn appear Colonel Drury Lowe, Lieutenant-Colonel Harness and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, Lieutenant-Colonel North Crealock, Commissary Webb, and Surgeon-Major Cuffe. The Queen was attended by the Duchess of Wellington and Lady Abercromby.



THE QUEEN INSPECTING THE NAVAL BRIGADE AT PORTSMOUTH AFTER THE ASHANTEE WAR, 1874.



THE QUEEN UNVEILING THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO PRINCE ALBERT AT EDINBURGH, 1876.



THE QUEEN RETURNING THROUGH HIGH WYCOMBE AFTER VISITING LORD BEACONSFIELD AT HUGHENDEN, 1877.



HER MAJESTY DECORATING OFFICERS ENGAGED IN THE AFGHAN AND ZULU WARS, 1879.





THE QUEEN IN 1881.

When the Queen visited Edinburgh in August 1881 to review the Scottish Volunteers, her Majesty paid a visit to the new Royal Infirmary, where she was received by the Lord Provost, Lord Shand, and several of the University Professors. A large assembly of privileged visitors lined the corridors along which the Queen was to walk, and the white-capped nurses on the balcony of the staircase lent a picturesque touch to the scene. The Queen named Medical Ward 29 the "Albert," and Surgical Ward 11 the "Victoria." She also visited two other wards, showing her wonted kindly interest in the patients. During the proceedings Sir Herbert Oakley played the National Anthem upon the organ in the Infirmary chapel. Before leaving, the Queen signed the visitors' book.

THE QUEEN VISITING THE NEW ROYAL INFIRMARY.  
EDINBURGH, 1881.

IN 1882.

The wedding of the Queen's youngest son, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, to Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont, took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on April 27, 1882. The Ministers of State and Foreign Ambassadors, together with a brilliant throng of guests, attended the ceremony. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated, assisted by the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Oxford. The Queen wore black satin and the Honiton lace she wore at her own wedding. Among her diamonds appeared the famous Koh-i-noor. The bridegroom wore the uniform of a Colonel of infantry, and was supported by the Prince of Wales and the Grand Duke of Hesse. The bride, attired in white satin, with Alençon lace, was given away by her father, the Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont.



THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCE LEOPOLD, 1882.



IN 1885.

On July 23, 1885, at the pretty church of Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight, Princess Beatrice, her Majesty's youngest daughter, was married to Prince Henry of Battenberg. The wedding was of a more strictly domestic character than former royal marriage ceremonies, but the scene had its own beauty and brilliancy. The responses of both bride and bridegroom were spoken firmly and audibly. Her Majesty gave the bride away. The bridesmaids were the three little daughters of the Duke of Edinburgh, two daughters of the late Princess Alice, and two daughters of Prince and Princess Christian. After the ceremony the reception at Osborne took the form of a garden-party, the guests being entertained in marquees erected in the grounds. After luncheon Prince and Princess Henry departed for Quarr Abbey.



THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS BEATRICE, 1885.



IN 1887.

In the spring of 1887, the Queen's Jubilee Year, her Majesty paid a visit to Birmingham, where she laid the foundation-stone of the new Borough and Assize Courts. The visit took place on March 23, on the morning of which the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry, left Windsor at 10.30, and arrived at Small Heath Station at 1.15. At the station her Majesty was received by the Mayor and Mayoress of Birmingham. A procession was formed, which proceeded to the town by way of Small Heath Park and the Coventry Road. At the Town Hall an address was presented, to which her Majesty replied, wishing prosperity to "this vast and industrious community." The procession was then reformed to the site of the new Courts, and the stone was laid with the usual formalities.



THE QUEEN'S RECEPTION AT SMALL HEATH STATION, 1887.





THE QUEEN IN 1883.



IN 1890.



IN 1891.



IN 1892.

On April 24, 1888, during the late Emperor Frederick's last illness, the Queen, having travelled from Florence, arrived at Charlottenburg on a visit to her eldest daughter, the Empress of Germany. The Empress and Crown Prince met her Majesty at the station, where affectionate greetings were exchanged. The party then drove off to the palace in open carriages. In the first carriage sat the Queen and the Empress, with Princess Beatrice and the Crown Prince. The houses were decorated with flags, and the streets were filled with people, who accorded the Queen a very hearty welcome. At the "Prince's Wing" of the palace the Queen alighted, being handed from her carriage by the Crown Prince. After a short rest her Majesty paid a brief visit to the Emperor, returning again in the afternoon.



THE QUEEN AND GERMAN EMPRESS AT CHARLOTTENBURG, 1888.



A FAMILY GROUP AT AIX-LES-BAINS, 1890.

The portrait group here reproduced was taken during the Queen's sojourn at Aix-les-Bains in April 1890. The group was taken at the entrance to the grotto in the grounds of the Grand Cercle des Bains, adjoining the Villa Victoria and the Grand Hôtel Berhascon. Accompanying her Majesty on that occasion were Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Marquis of Lorne, and the three children of the Duke of Connaught, Princess Marguerite on the Queen's right, Princess Victoria Patricia on her Majesty's left, and Prince Arthur, who is seated on the ground. The Queen left Aix-les-Bains on April 22 and proceeded to Darmstadt by way of Geneva and Lausanne, where the Emperor William paid her Majesty a visit, which lasted from April 25 to 28. On the 29th her Majesty left for England.



THE QUEEN LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF DERBY INFIRMARY, 1891.

On May 21, 1891, the Queen visited Derby and laid the foundation-stone of the new Royal Infirmary. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, arrived at 5.35 p.m., and proceeded to the scene of the ceremony amid a wonderful ovation accorded by the hearty people of the Midlands. The Bishop of Southwell offered up prayer, and her Majesty then laid the stone and expressed her desire that the new building should be called the Royal Derbyshire Infirmary. Presentations followed, and the Mayor, Mr. A. S. Haslam, was knighted. At a quarter past seven the Queen took her departure for Balmoral, the train being drawn by an engine constructed in the Derby works, and appropriately styled the "Beatrice." The visit afforded the greatest gratification to the good people of Derby.



AN INVESTITURE AT WINDSOR, 1892.

On Nov. 29, 1892, in the White Drawing-Room at Windsor Castle, her Majesty held an investiture, when she conferred various Orders upon twenty gentlemen. Three gentlemen were invested with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, three were invested Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, two Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire, and twelve Knights Commanders of these Orders. The Queen was accompanied by the Grand Duke and Duchess Sergius of Russia and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg. The great officers of the Court and Royal Household, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Lords-in-Waiting, and Garter King of Arms were also in attendance at the picturesque and interesting ceremonial.





THE QUEEN IN 1893.

During the Queen's visit to Florence in April 1893, her Majesty was visited by the King of Italy, who came from Rome on the morning of the 13th, and was met at the station by Colonel Slade, who, in the name of the Queen, invited his Majesty to luncheon at the Villa Palmieri. King Humbert bore to the Queen an autograph letter from Queen Margherita expressing her regret at being unable, owing to illness, to come to Florence to meet Queen Victoria. Queen Victoria was invited to be present at the approaching silver wedding celebrations of the King and Queen of Italy, as her Majesty would have departed before the 22nd, the twenty-fifth anniversary of their Majesties' wedding. In the afternoon Queen Victoria and King Humbert drove in the Cascine. His Majesty returned to Rome by the night train.



THE KING OF ITALY VISITING THE QUEEN AT FLORENCE, 1893.



IN 1895.

On Nov. 27, 1895, previous to the departure of the Ashantee Expedition, her Majesty inspected at Windsor about twenty non-commissioned officers and men of the Scots Guards, belonging to the mixed battalion which had been ordered to the front. The Queen was accompanied by the Duchess of Albany, Princess Alice of Albany, and Princess Ena of Battenberg. Prince Henry of Battenberg, for whom the expedition was destined to be so fateful, also attended. The soldiers wore their campaigning uniforms, and after inspection the Queen graciously addressed them, expressing her confidence that they would do their duty as they had always done, and adding her good wishes for their safe return home. Her Majesty has invariably shown a warm personal interest in her troops departing for active service.



THE QUEEN BIDDING FAREWELL TO THE SCOTS GUARDS BEFORE THE ASHANTIE EXPEDITION, 1895.

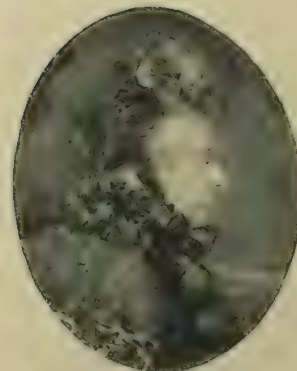


IN 1896.

We draw our reminiscences to a close with two scenes, one private and one public, both eminently characteristic of our gracious Sovereign's reign. By nothing so much as by her home life has Queen Victoria endeared herself to her people. As a nation we set great store by the domestic virtues, and a Sovereign who has proved herself not only a pattern head of the State, but an ideal of English womanhood in all its relations as maiden, wife, and mother, has won a double place in the national affection and esteem. The pleasant glimpse of her Majesty's home life here reproduced was taken just at the time when the Queen's reign had achieved a "record." In September 1896 the reign of Victoria outdistanced that of George III, till then the longest in English history.



A GLIMPSE OF HOME LIFE: THE QUEEN AND PRINCESS BEATRICE, 1896



SKETCHED FROM LIFE, MAY 17, 1899.

Our last Illustration brings us to the most recent public act performed by the Queen in London, the proceedings of May 17 at South Kensington. It was peculiarly appropriate that her Majesty should in person preside at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Victoria and Albert Museum; for the late Prince Consort's earnest service to the cause of Art and Science always had her Majesty's cordial support, and the Queen has held her husband's life-work no less cherished than his memory. It gave the ceremony additional interest that the eve of the Queen's eightieth birthday found her Majesty still vigorous in the public service. At such a moment the nation's prayer rises more fervently than ever: "Send her victorious, happy and glorious, long to reign over us. God save the Queen!"



THE QUEEN LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM AT KENSINGTON, MAY 17, 1899.





RUSSIA'S LATEST DEMAND IN CHINA: SHAN HAI KWAN, REQUISITIONED WITH A VIEW TO CONNECTING PEKING WITH THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.  
*From a Sketch by J. S. Levens.*



THE EXECUTION OF THE DUC D'ENGHIEN.—BY HAROLD H. PIFFARD.  
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

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"The Duc d'Enghien descended the staircase leading to the vault, followed by his dog. . . . In the vault the sentence of death was read to him, and his execution immediately followed, the faithful animal being at his side."—STATEMENTS OF HARPER AND M. DE BOUBRIENNE.



## NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

*Samuel Boyd of Cutchpole Square.* By B. L. Farjeon. (Hutchinson)  
*A Modern Mercenary.* By K. and H. Prechard. (Macmillan).  
*The Lady of the Leopard.* By Charles L'Épique. (Greening)  
*Priestess and Queen.* By Emily E. Reader. (L. Ginn)  
*Hawaii Nei.* By Mabel Craft. (Doxey, San Francisco)  
*More.* By Max Beerbohm. (John Lane)  
*The Confounding of Camelia.* By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. (Hemmann)

"Samuel Boyd of Cutchpole Square" was a money-lender of the darkest dye. Mr. Farjeon elected that he should be murdered early, and the mystery of the murder is the concern of various possible and impossible people for nearly four hundred closely printed pages. It is not a bad mystery, from the reader's point of view; and there are hints of the Dickens tradition in not a few of the characters whose interest is to unravel it or otherwise. But much of the development is quite inartistic. It is helped along by soliloquies, diaries, and conversations too palpably manufactured for the reader's benefit—too palpably improbable in the circumstances described. Mr. Farjeon's manipulation is not on a par with his invention in this instance.

Maïssau is a little European State whose peculiarities are more easily understood by the readers of Mr. Anthony Hope than by those who know something of the practical politics of the Continent. It is somewhere in the vicinity of Weissenau. The recent crisis in its fortunes, as depicted by K. and H. Prechard in "A Modern Mercenary," showed tortuous diplomacy and internal ambitions and jealousies pursuing their devious course. The course was sometimes petty, and sometimes desperate. In the "hands" of Maïssau's capital was a handsome Englishman, and the Chancellor had one fair daughter. The inevitable happened. The chronicle is fairly good in its way, even if the way is not exactly thrilling.

"The Lady of the Leopard" is partly a "shocker," dealing partly with the occult. The lady in question had a fearful and wonderful mesmeric power, which she exercised on man and beast, her chief experiment on the former being for the purpose of winning back an estate in Morric England of which her father appeared to have been cruelly deprived. Much of the story goes the wonted way of "shockers," but eventually there is a stage that promises somewhat subtle and perhaps tragic human interest. But the art of Charles L'Épique is not equal to his invention; humanity makes way for more melodrama, and the chances of distinction are lost in the busy task of making everybody melodramatically happy for the finish.

"Priestess and Queen," by Emily E. Reader, is a tale of the white race of Mexico, "being the adventures of Igneigo and her twenty-six maidens." Wonders roll forth on practically every page. Captures, strange rings, poisons, caverns, spells, addresses to the sun, love-sickness, and dying prophecy occur as casually as leaves in the autumn wind. The strangest item of all is the language, rudely high-flown at times as it is. Now and then we school ourselves to the belief that it may be characteristic of the ancient race here revealed, but the moment after our dream is rudely broken by passages that are the very flower of the modern novelette.

Though Mabel Craft in "Hawaii Nei" condemns the annexation, and indulges in other strictures that are family matters, so to say, of our American cousins, and though also a series of her details are of the trifles dear to tourists, her pages have suggestions of charm for the Old World reader. This "Paradise in the Pacific," with its courteous and simple people—too simple, it seems, to hold their own against the "cute Uncle Sam"—has laid its spell upon her mind, and so much of the spell is communicated to her pages here and there that one is sorry she did not try to be consistently at her best. But it is ever a little felicity of description and phrase, then a drop to the casual, as if the Hawaiian way of taking things easy had followed her home. But her little book leaves Hawaii and its lovely sons resting pleasantly in the imagination.

"For my part," says Mr. Max Beerbohm, in discussing "Ould," "I am a dilettante, a *petit maître*. I love best in literature delicate ingenuities of form and style." That, in a word, sums up the qualities of the twenty essays collected under the title of "More," to supplement his first booklet, "The Works of Max Beerbohm." He has become less of the young man just come down from Oxford; his style is less archaic, and his range wider. The most notable chapter is that dealing with the late Alfred Bryan, whose early death has occasioned deep regret. It is largely a question of temperament whether one likes Mr. Beerbohm or not. For some of us he is altogether delightful in his whimsical moods, though his serious attempts at dramatic criticism are unsatisfactory. "More" is a booklet to buy, and to turn to at odd moments. It is altogether characteristic.

"The Friday Review," sliding suddenly from her knees, gave her a nervous pang that tingled to her finger-tips, and when she stooped to pick it up, Perior's personality seemed to confront her. She cowered before it. The hot blood beat in her head. The lady in question was the heroine of Miss Anne Douglas Sedgwick's story, "The Confounding of Camelia," and judging by this effect of a modern publication on her nature at a crucial moment, it may be gathered that Camelia was an uncommon personage. Perior of the Friday was her lover, and he was made to realise the not uncommon lesson that intellect and culture make no daughter of Eve one whit more reasonable than her sisters in wooing days. "Her love had been like a blundering hand thrust among her heart-strings." Erstwhile on seeing her, we are told, one thought of a maiden-goddess, of a Saint Cecilia, and, with no surprise over the incongruity, of "an intimately modern young taster of life." A complex being was Camelia, looking occasionally as if Nature in her creation had taken a hint or two from woman-patterns in certain well-known fiction. The reader very soon discovers, too, that for all Miss Sedgwick's talent, her style is not altogether her own.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.  
 PRESBYTERIAN MAITRA.—Your solution is correct and acknowledged below. We are very pleased to learn this column gives you so much satisfaction, and we hope to receive your solutions for a long time to come.  
 C M A B.—The reply to your proposed solution is 1. P to Kt 4th.  
 A M SPARK.—The penalty of "hurrying up" is too often an unsound problem. We have examined yours, and think it may possibly be published in due course.  
 C W (Sunbury).—We hope the new problem will have a better fate. Thanks for your courtesy.  
 H COURTNEY FOX (Museum Hill).—Thanks for amended version, which shall receive our attention.  
 J R BERRY (Gospel Oak).—No official communication in the matter has reached us.  
 H R M (Fitzroy Square).—We should advise you to write to the Hon. Secretary of the club in question.  
 P DALRY.—Your solution is an ingenious try, but will you please look at the effect of 1. B to R 4th?  
 H DORRIS.—As no slips are printed separate from the paper itself, we beg to say we cannot comply with your request.  
 J L WARRINGTON (Lea).—If 1. Kt to B 7th, 1. K to B 4th; and how do you mate in two more moves?  
 CHESS SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 280, 282, and 283 received from J. J.monds (Valparaiso); of No. 287 from Upendramath Maitra (Calcutta, Bengal); and 1. B to R 4th, 2. Kt to B 7th, 3. K to B 4th; of No. 288 from Upendramath Maitra (Calcutta); of No. 289 from 1. B to B 7th, 2. Kt to B 4th, 3. Kt to B 7th, 4. Kt to B 4th, 5. Kt to B 7th, 6. Kt to B 4th, 7. Kt to B 7th, 8. Kt to B 4th, 9. Kt to B 7th, 10. Kt to B 4th, 11. Kt to B 7th, 12. Kt to B 4th, 13. Kt to B 7th, 14. Kt to B 4th, 15. Kt to B 7th, 16. Kt to B 4th, 17. Kt to B 7th, 18. Kt to B 4th, 19. Kt to B 7th, 20. Kt to B 4th, 21. Kt to B 7th, 22. Kt to B 4th, 23. Kt to B 7th, 24. Kt to B 4th, 25. Kt to B 7th, 26. Kt to B 4th, 27. Kt to B 7th, 28. Kt to B 4th, 29. Kt to B 7th, 30. Kt to B 4th, 31. Kt to B 7th, 32. Kt to B 4th, 33. Kt to B 7th, 34. Kt to B 4th, 35. Kt to B 7th, 36. Kt to B 4th, 37. Kt to B 7th, 38. Kt to B 4th, 39. Kt to B 7th, 40. Kt to B 4th, 41. Kt to B 7th, 42. Kt to B 4th, 43. Kt to B 7th, 44. 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STUDIES FROM LIFE AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS: No. XXII.—TIBETAN LYNX.

By LASCELLES AND CO., 13, FITZROY STREET.

*A pale-coloured variety of the ordinary lynx, distinguished by the absence of spots on the body at all times of year. Generally found in open districts, but frequenting forests in the neighbourhood of the Himalayas.*



## LADIES' PAGE.

## DRESS.

Charming effects are produced on some evening dresses by tabliers of painted satin, fragile and airy net or tulle or lace composing the rest of the confection. At the Paris house which foreigners still consider represents the high-water mark of fashion (though Parisiennes of the great world have to some extent forsaken it), and whence unquestionably dresses of the best taste issue, a ball-gown for a young English Countess was shown me that was an artistic triumph. The foundation was a pale pink



A SEASONABLE COSTUME.

satin, over which was draped, in full folds, but otherwise plain, a still paler pink net, lit up with many silver sequins placed singly on its surface. A cascade of Brussels point framed the tablier on either side, and swept out into a full flame, only carried round the sides of the skirt, not on to the train. The tablier front of the skirt thus framed was of rose-pink satin, on which was painted a design of flowers and leaves, the tints used being only various delicate greens, shades of palest pink and creamy white in various tones, though the great magnolia, the fullest-bosomed roses, and the trumpet-like honeysuckle were all represented in the design; they were painted in a wreath full along the feet and rising more and more slenderly to near the waist at the sides, to the knee at the centre. The bodice was almost entirely draped with lace, but had painted shoulder-straps of satin, with a cluster of the creamy-pink "La France" rose on one shoulder, brought round to the bust and designed to be easily removed in order to be replaced by the real blossoms at will.

While this gown happened to be just ready to show how the painted satin "makes up," there were many other lovely examples of it waiting for choice to be worked into a toilette. In every case it was easy to see how a beautiful confection would grow round the centre of such an idea. Any girl fond of using her brush can prepare such a dress front for herself more quickly and easily than she can by the embroidery, which, as I have previously mentioned, some fashionable women take a pride in doing just now. I have gone to some trouble to learn the *modus operandi* for satin-painting, and thus it is: water-colours are used, and the very best paints, in the dainty tones which those best colours alone are made in, but the satin is none the better in effect for being pure silk, and as in any case such a gown is too distinctive to bear much wearing, it is just as well to employ a good cotton-backed satin for the painting on. It must first be firmly and evenly strained in a frame, and then the design must be painted on carefully, in a pale grey neutral tint; then the colours are put on somewhat wishily, yet accurately, and twenty-four hours are allowed for drying, after which it is finished off. A suitable medium can be had from any good artists' colourmen. Bold designs are more effective than "fiddling" ones. — Roses, either of the dog or hedgehog type, or the largest and most luscious cultivated varieties, honeysuckle, pansies, wisteria, and iris, and similar great blossoms, were more effective and more frequently used than the smaller flowers, such as violets and forget-me-nots. This latter class of flower was introduced, however, when ribbon was painted into the design, as it was not infrequently, I

observed. Clusters of pink sweet peas, with a few of the same blossoms of a deeper red, were apparently tied up with Louis XV. bows of blue ribbon very effectively in one design. Violets in clusters were painted on white kid for a vest and belt and cuffs for a visiting gown.

Some of the new cloths are so supple and so softly finished that they remind one of chamois leather. These cling to the figure in the approved fashion. An excellent costume for a royal wearer was just finished. It was in dove-grey face cloth of the character just described, and was trimmed with pale purple moiré velours and worked sparingly with black chenille embroidery. The bodice was an Eton coat as regarded its shape, but the collar was cut all in one with the shoulder, and sprang out to stand high and well away from the head at the back; it was lined with the purple velours, and cut away at the front of the ears, so as to leave only a low collar at the chin of the purple alone. The coat turned back with tiny revers faced with purple, over a pleated little vest of white chiffon. The skirt fastened down from the left hip under a series of scallops bound with the purple velours, inside which was a narrow line of black chenille embroidery, that same line just appearing underneath the revers on the coat. A Princess gown made for the tall and stately Italian Duchess d'Aosta was in a soft and supple, even thin, black satin, so closely embroidered with glittering black sequins on the bodice as to be almost a cuirass and absolutely untrimmed otherwise (fastening down the back) except for the full bow and white lace at the neck; from the waist the sequin embroidery tapered down to the edge of the long tunic, under which came only a few little plain frills of satin; a huge toque of grey tulle and white lace, trimmed only with a few osprey plumes, was to be sent home with this severe gown.

Quite a feature this season are the little chiffonneries that seem so trilling to the male observer's eye, but that are really of so much consequence to the general effect and so ridiculously costly to the purse. A mere frothy trifle of chiffon and lace can considerably overpass a sovereign in price, and hardly be fresh enough to wear in the course of a week or two. Nevertheless, it is this season an indispensable extravagance if we would be counted among the well-dressed to lay in a store of these charming trifles. Lace, of course, figures largely in their composition, but all kinds of stitchery add to the novelty—and to the impossibility of trusting to the fingers of one's maid for the required effect. The tiniest of ribbon is quilled on the edges of bows in the daintiest of chiffon, that looks as if only fairy fingers had touched it when finished. Rows upon rows of wee velvet ribbon are used on mousseline-de-soie scarves. Narrow insertions of lace are repeated between as narrow lines of dainty quillings of ribbon. Tulle or chiffon ties, on the ends of which embroidery in chenille and narrow ribbon-work are executed, are as wasteful as anything of the kind, as the embellishment is somewhat expensive and the things are tumbled and soiled very quickly, and, of course, will not wash. After all, nothing surpasses in effect a mousseline-de-soie scarf with the ends trimmed with real lace, which will wash and look as nice as ever at any moment, and be a possession for the future if carefully treated.

Seasonable gowns are shown in our Illustrations this week. One is a sprigged foulard trimmed with tucks and flounced with lace laid on flat on bodice, skirt, and sleeve. The hat is tied on with velvet strings, and trimmed with flowers and bows of velvet. The other is a handsome visiting-dress, the tunic of poplin or corded silk embroidered in chenille and silk, worn over an underdress of lace, and with a floral hat.



A PRESENTATION EPERGNE.

Mr. Henry Stanley, for many years veterinary surgeon to the South Eastern Railway Company, has been presented by the Directors with a very handsome testimonial in recognition of his past long and faithful services. The testimonial took the form of a fine silver *epergne* of graceful classic design, embellished with rich Greek ornaments and two exquisitely modelled figures of sea nymphs. This fine specimen of the silversmith's art was supplied by Hunt and Roskell, Limited, 154, New Bond Street, W., manufacturing silversmiths to H.M. the Queen.

## NOTES.

Charity and self-interest may go hand in hand to the annual sale on June 5 at Grosvenor House, very kindly lent for the seventh successive year by the Duke of Westminster, of the embroideries done by the members of the Guild of Impoverished Irish Gentlewomen. This work was organised some fifteen years ago, at the time of the Irish land troubles, by Mrs. Dalison, sister of the Archbishop of Armagh, who saw and deeply sympathised with the poverty into which so many educated gentlewomen were plunged by the cessation of their rents. Unaccustomed to any form of wage-earning and many of them



A HANDSOME VISITING DRESS.

even quite unable, by reason of their age, health, or family cares for old relatives devolving upon them, to go out suddenly into the world to seek employment, numbers of these poor ladies have endured and do endure great privation, and what they earn by doing beautiful silk embroideries forms their only barrier against the teeth of the cruel wolf at the door. The Duchess of York kindly opens the sale this time.

Embroidery is, in fact, one of the fine arts, and was the form in which women in olden days exercised their artistic skill exclusively. Textile fabrics are so beautiful now that the art of the needle can never again have its pristine importance. But there is a genuine *renaissance* of it, and a token thereof is the fact that a lady, Mrs. L. F. Day, has actually been invited to give a course of three lectures on "Embroidery" in the classic precincts of the Royal Institution.

Needlework formed a considerable part of the imposing display at the Albert Hall of work done at I.I.R.H. the Princess of Wales's Technical School, Sandringham. Plain as well as "art" needlework has a place in the Princess's patronage; for I.I.R.H. not only gives a generous grant of money, but takes the keenest personal interest in, and oversight of, the teaching. She and her daughters, moreover, have taken lessons in such subjects as leather-modelling and wood-carving from the teachers at the school. It serves to give employment, as well as useful training, to a large number of the less robust and more refined of the youths and maidens who have the good fortune to belong to the royal villages and their locality.

Again did women prove themselves able to debate in an orderly way a question on which they feel warmly at the recent annual gathering of the Women's Liberal Federation. There is no subject on which they are more divided in that association than whether they ought to exert themselves to help into Parliament men who are opposed to Women's Suffrage. Nobody would ever have raised such a question in the case of men. It would not have seemed possible to ask an organisation of men of the disfranchised working-classes, who cared about the vote at all, to try to secure the election of a Member of Parliament who frankly told them that he would use that position, if he gained it, to prevent them from ever getting the vote. But women are not only asked to do this; but by a large majority annually declare that they will do it. The minority who object to this course as inconsistent with any expectation of ever influencing M.P.'s to grant women the vote feel very keenly on the subject, but they seek to justify their claim by orderly proceedings in their meetings as matters stand.—FLORENA.





WON'T WASH CLOTHES.

BROOKE'S

WON'T WASH CLOTHES.

## MONKEY BRAND

SOAP

FOR KITCHEN TABLES AND FLOORS, LINOLEUM AND OILCLOTHS.

*For Polishing Metals, Marble, Paint, Cutlery, Crockery, Machinery, Baths, Stair-Rods.*

FOR STEEL, IRON, BRASS AND COPPER VESSELS, FIRE-IRONS, MANTELS, &c.

REMOVES RUST, DIRT, STAINS, TARNISH, &c.



## ANECDOTAL EUROPE.

APOTOS OF THE QUEEN'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.  
BY THE AUTHOR OF "AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS."

There is no need to dwell upon the loyalty of the English people to their venerable Sovereign, who last Wednesday entered her eighty-first year. The feeling may aptly be described as a compound one—respect for the ruler who during her long reign never made the faintest attempt to overstep the limits imposed upon her by the Constitution, and who, on the rare occasions when she exercised her royal prerogative, exercised it not for personal motives, but in the interest of that higher justice which, though apparently curtailing the privileges of a class, finally turns out to be for the good of all. In writing that last sentence, I have in my mind's eye the abolition of the purchase system in the Army. The second part of that compound feeling in the heart of her people is the direct and what, for want of a better term, I must be permitted to call the domestic affection for Queen Victoria.

This sentiment of loving reverence is perhaps better understood in France than here. When Branger said that if there were many women like Queen Victoria he would forgive them all for being Queens, he to a marvellous extent expressed the opinion of the majority of his countrymen. The French have systematically considered the woman rather than the Queen, and the Southern peasants' definition of her is virtually an amplification of the poet's verdict. "Une bonne épouse, une mère hors ligne, une excellente ménagère; en somme, une bien brave femme." Réad—"A good wife, a remarkable mother, an excellent manager; in sum, a downright worthy woman." Part of this praise was incidentally anticipated by Queen (afterwards Empress) Augusta in a conversation with her daughter-in-law, then the Crown Princess of Prussia.

It is an open secret that Kaiser William II. when a lad was a "handful." His mother, as a matter of course, asked for advice of her mother-in-law. "My child," was the answer, "you must ask your mother; she has the secret of bringing up her children as I have never been able to bring up mine." The French, with whose opinion I am more immediately concerned in this instance, have perceived this even more clearly than did the late German Empress, and when they wish particularly to emphasise the result of Queen Victoria's educational cleverness and worth, they point triumphantly to the life of the late Princess Alice, whose letters, shortly after their publication, were in everybody's hands.

The consequence of all this is, I repeat, a kind of cordial and affectionate regard for the woman, which cordial and affectionate regard is not always transferred to the Queen's subjects. During my long experience of Frenchmen and French manners, I have heard not once but a dozen times the cry of "Vive la Reine Victoria!" I have never, positively never, heard the cry of "Vive l'Angleterre."

Nevertheless, some of the advanced Republicans will have it that even that applause is addressed to the Queen rather than to the woman, and that we fail to understand the drift of it; "because," they say, "England is profoundly Monarchical, and unconsciously confounds the sovereign and the woman."

I was talking about this a few years ago to an advanced Radical and uncompromising Republican, who, since then,

has occupied the most important position in the Paris Municipality. He would not budge an inch from the position he had assumed. "No doubt," he remarked, "your Queen is a remarkable woman, but she cannot, she must not, divest herself for one single moment of her life of the consciousness that she is first of all a Queen. Even her most insignificant private acts must be more or less inspired by that consciousness." Then I told him of Queen Victoria's unassuming good fellowship with the humblest peasant women on her Scotch estate. I report his answer verbatim, for I am not responsible for his views, which, it is but fair to say, were most courteously expressed. "Yes," he observed, "that kind of camaraderie is only another kind of monarchical tact and wish for advertisement. That sort of thing is reproduced by the papers, and many people are taken in by it, as birds are caught with chaff."

I felt that argument would be wasted in that instance, yet I refused to be beaten; and I told him how it was



A LADIES' GOLFING CUP.

Ladies, those enthusiastic golfers, have now their trophies for the game. The solid silver cup figured in our illustration has been presented to the Bushey Hall Golf Club for mixed foursome match play under handicap, and is open for competition to members of any golf club. The tournament commences early in June. Messrs. Mappin Brothers, of 86, Cheapside, and 220, Regent Street, London, were entrusted with the design and manufacture of the trophy.

proposed to change the marriage service at Queen Victoria's wedding and to modify the words "honour and obey," and that the young Sovereign would not hear of it. "No, that does not convince me," he replied; "that's only another item in the carefully prepared programme and entertainment of princely modesty. The woman must have been entirely absorbed by the Queen," he persisted. I was at my wit's ends. "Is it very keenly to burst into tears at the recital of a man's poverty, when the man himself is a monarch, and when there is very little prospect of the scene being reproduced?" I asked, telling him of the scene between Queen Victoria and Louis Philippe in the garden of Eu. He began to yield. "No," he growled, "that's a true woman's act." Then I delivered my last blow. "Is it very keenly to lose one's keys?" I queried. "No," he laughed, "that's very womanly. I never knew a woman who did not lose her keys now and again. But what do you mean?" "I'll tell you. One day in the 'forties the Queen while out riding lost her keys, and the whole of the business of State was at a standstill because her private despatch-boxes could not be opened until the keys were found by Captain Arbuthnot. Is that womanly?" My interlocutor surrendered. I had converted him by the most absurd of all arguments, but I had converted him. Since then M. Alphonse Humbert is as great an admirer of Queen Victoria as I am.

The convenience of travellers is being studied more and more by the South Eastern and Chatham and Dover Companies. Mr. Willis has arranged that, commencing June 1, the night mail train shall run as formerly, leaving Victoria 9.15 p.m., Holborn 9.15 p.m., and St. Paul's 9.17 p.m. In connection with these services a through carriage will be run to Dover from the London and North Western, enabling passengers to leave Liverpool 4.5 p.m., Manchester 4.15 p.m., and Birmingham 5.45 p.m. The night mail services from the Continent to St. Paul's, Holborn, and Victoria will be resumed, arriving at St. Paul's 5.40 a.m., Holborn 5.42 a.m., and Victoria 5.40 a.m.

Holidays at farmhouses as well as at the seaside are being promoted by our leading railway companies. The Great Western has issued a neatly illustrated pamphlet, containing lists of farmhouses, seaside and country lodgings, hotels, and boarding-houses in the districts served by the Great Western line, including Jersey and Guernsey. This useful pamphlet (to be obtained at the Great Western stations) shows the accommodation obtainable and the features of interest in the various localities, and will be found exceedingly serviceable to tourists.

The Midland Railway manager, Mr. George H. Turner, is untiring in his efforts to bring home to residents in great cities the picturesqueness of Derbyshire pleasure resorts and of the other delightful holiday haunts accessible by this line. The new illustrated Midland guide, to be obtained at the St. Pancras terminus and at other stations, will entice many townsfolk to lovely nooks in Bedfordshire, Notts, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire.

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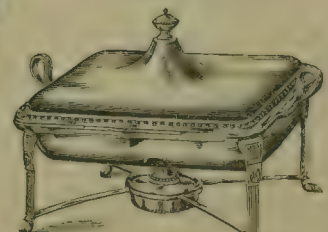
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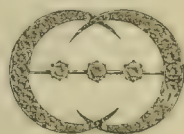
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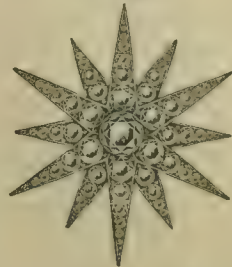
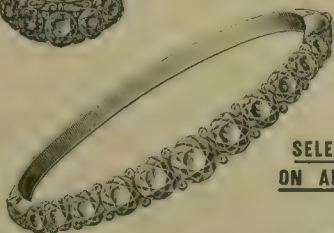
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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 4, 1886), with a codicil (dated Nov. 20, 1893), of Mr. Vincent Stuckey Lean, of the Middle Temple and the Windham Club, who died on March 24, was proved on May 13 by James Lean, the nephew, and John Blake Sully, the executors, the value of the estate being £414,855. The testator gives £50,000 to the trustees of the British Museum for the improvement and extension of the library and reading-room; £50,000 to the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Bristol for the further development of free libraries in the city, with special regard to the formation and sustentation of a general reference library of a standard and scientific character, for public use; £5000 to University College (Bristol); £20,000 to the New Orphan Houses at Ashley Downs (Bristol), established by the late George Müller; £1000 each to the Bristol General Hospital, the Bristol Hospital for Sick Children, the Weston-super-Mare Sanatorium, and King's College Hospital (London); and all his manuscripts and books, annotated in manuscript, relating to the subject of National Proverbs, English and Foreign, to the British Museum. He requests the Museum trustees and the Bristol Municipal Council to consider favourably the question of keeping open the libraries and collections under their charge during some part of each Sunday throughout the year. Subject to the gift of £2000 to Mrs. Emily Burdett, daughter of his friend, the Right Hon. Sir John Rolt, and of £500 each to his executors, he leaves the residue of his property to his niece, Julia Lucy Woodward, his great-niece, Christina Woodward, and the children of his deceased brother James, in equal shares.

The will (dated Feb. 28, 1898), with three codicils (dated May 20 and Nov. 21, 1898, and Jan. 6, 1899), of Mr. William Ezington, of Southbro', Surbiton, who died on March 24, was proved on May 11 by Mrs. Mary Ann Ezington, the widow, Walter Ezington, the son, and Henry Nathaniel Belcher, the executors, the value of the estate being £109,972. The testator gives £11,000 of Railway Stock each to his daughters Kate and Elizabeth; £2000, upon trust, for his daughter Mrs. Ellen Margaret

Hall; £500, his household furniture and domestic effects, and, during her widowhood, the use of Southbro', and an annuity of £2600, to his wife; four houses at Surbiton to his son Arthur; his leasehold warehouse in Bartholomew Close to his son William; £525 to his executor Mr. Belcher; 50 guineas and an annuity of £200 to his brother, Henry Ezington; 25 guineas to Dame Eleanor Tyler; and small gifts to his children and others. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves between his children by his present wife, except his daughter Mrs. Hall, who has been already provided for.

The will (dated Jan. 22, 1889) of Colonel Samuel William Clowes, J.P., of Norbury Hall, near Ashbourne, Derby, at one time Master of the Quorn Hunt and, with Lord Waterpark, joint Master of the Meynell, who died on Nov. 30, was proved on May 2 at the Derby District Registry by the Hon. Adelaide Clowes, the widow, Captain Ernest William Clowes, 1st Life Guards, the son, and Haughton Charles Okeover, the executors, the value of the estate being £178,183. The testator bequeaths £2000 and his jewels and part of his furniture to his wife; £4000 each to his brothers George Gooch Clowes and St. John Leigh Clowes; £500 to Haughton Charles Okeover; his farm, stock, and implements, wines, and the remainder of his furniture, pictures, plate, etc., to his eldest son, Henry Arthur Clowes; and legacies to servants. A sum of £60,000 is to be set apart to pay £2000 per annum to his wife during her life, and the remainder of the income thereof to his son Ernest. At the decease of the Hon. Mrs. Clowes, portions of £5000 are to be held, upon trust, for each of his daughters, and the residue of the said sum of £60,000 is to go to his son Ernest. Subject thereto, he leaves all his property, upon trust, for his son Ernest.

The will (dated Aug. 9, 1876), with a codicil (dated Aug. 9, 1883), of Mr. William Tanner Neve, of Osborne Lodge, Cranbrook, Kent, who died on March 8, was proved on May 12 by William West Neve, the son, and Mark Noble Buttanshaw, the surviving executors, the value of the estate being £169,334. The testator gives £100 to his nephew, Captain Thomas Neve; £200 each to

his executors; £200 each and specific gifts to his children; £3000 each to his son and his daughters Mary and Caroline; and small legacies to his nephews and nieces and servants. The residue of his property he leaves as to one fifth to his son and one fifth each, upon trust, for his daughters Mrs. Laura Jane Macnab, Mrs. Ellen Maria Monteith, Mary Neve, and Caroline Neve.

The will (dated Nov. 11, 1895) of Mr. John King, of 187, Queen's Gate, who died on March 26, was proved on May 6 by William Travers, M.D., and Charles Knight, the executors, the value of the estate being £168,101. The testator bequeaths £20,000, upon trust, for his daughter Annie Martha Christian King; £20,000 each to his sons, Arthur Herbert King and Alfred Philip King; £60 and £12,000, upon trust, for each of his sons, John William King and Henry Morgan King; £200 each to his executors; £200 each to his coachman and housekeeper; and gifts of jewellery to his children. The residue of his property he leaves, as to one third, upon trust, for his daughter, and one third each to his sons, Arthur Herbert and Alfred Philip.

The will (dated Oct. 5, 1891), with a codicil (dated Aug. 9, 1897), of Lord Herschell, G.C.B., of 46, Grosvenor Gardens, and of Deal Castle, Kent, who died on March 1 at Washington, was proved on May 12 by Captain Charles Porcher William Kindersley, the brother-in-law, and Victor Alexander Williamson, the executors, the value of the estate being £153,136. The testator gives £1000, his furniture, pictures, plate, carriages and horses, except at Deal Castle, and the income during widowhood of his residuary estate, to his wife, Agnes Adela, Lady Herschell, but should she again marry, her income, including that from her marriage settlement, is to be made up to £1000 per annum. Subject thereto, he bequeaths £700 per annum each to his daughters, Agnes Freda and Muriel Fanny, until they shall respectively marry, when portions of £14,000 are provided for each of them. Lord Herschell further directs that during the widowhood of his wife, £400 per annum until he attains twenty-two, then £800 per annum, until he attains twenty-five, and afterwards £3000 per annum, is to be paid to his son. The ultimate residue of his property

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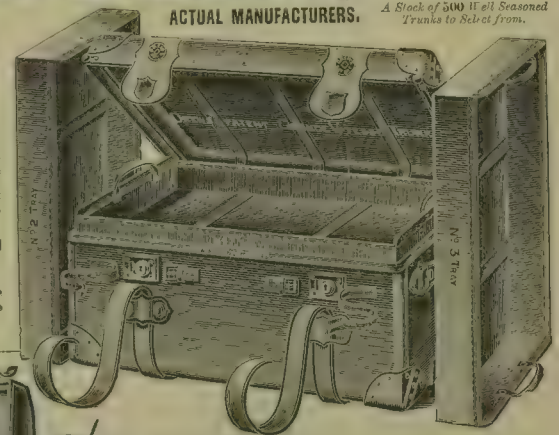
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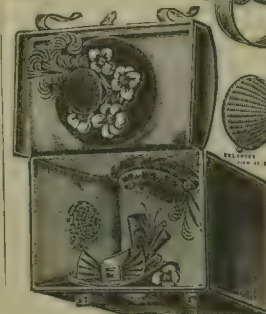
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Leasehold Properties, Special Plant, Dynamoes, Engines, Apparatus, Fixtures, and Fittings, as per Mr. John Esson's Valuation	215,169	12	0
Shares in Studio of Design, Ltd., taken at their nominal value	1,000	0	0
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£33,657	11	2
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he leaves to his son Richard, now second Baron Herschell. Certain land adjoining Deal Castle is to be offered to his successor in the office of Captain of Deal Castle, at the price which he, the testator, gave for it.

The will (dated Nov. 29, 1893), with a codicil (dated July 28, 1898), of Colonel Edward Andrew Noel, of The Outwoods, Duffield, Derby, who died on Feb. 18, was proved on May 9 by James Wriothesley Noel, the son, and Francis Joseph Cade, the son-in-law, the executors, the value of the estate being £36,264. The testator gives £5000 to his son James Wriothesley; and such a sum as with that they will receive under his marriage settlement will make up portions of £6000 each for his children Francis Charles Methuen Noel, Robert Lascelles Gambier Noel, and Mrs. Eleanor Agnes Cade, and of £5000 for his daughter Mrs. Matilda Griffith. The residue of his property he leaves to his son Lieutenant-Colonel William Noel.

The will (dated Dec. 15, 1894) of Mrs. Jane Todd, of 19, Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells, who died on March 25, was proved on May 5 by Sidney Todd, the son, and Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard Downes, R.A., the executors, the value of the estate being £11,188. The testatrix bequeaths £200 to her daughter, Emily Todd; £1200, upon trust, for her daughter-in-law, Eleanor Todd,

the wife of her deceased son Herbert, and her children; £100 to Lieutenant-Colonel Downes; and £50 and her furniture, etc., to her son. The residue of her property she leaves as to one moiety thereof to her son, and the other moiety for the widow and children of her son Herbert.

The will of the Hon. Anne Randolph, widow of the Rev. Leveson Cyril Randolph, of 77, Eccleston Square, who died on Feb. 27, has been proved by George Boscawen Randolph and the Rev. John Hugh Granville Randolph, the sons and executors, the value of the estate being £1083.

A splendid hotel was opened at Broadstairs on May 20. The Grand Hotel is a "Gordon," and promises to be no less popular than the other establishments of the same Gordon Hotel Company. The situation of the hotel is almost unrivalled. It stands directly above the sea on the West Cliff, facing south-west. The rooms on the front and on one side of the building command an uninterrupted sea-view, and as these apartments are unusually spacious, no more healthy residence could be found. One fine bedroom possesses no less than four windows looking over the sea. Electric light, lifts, telephones, and every modern appliance for convenience and comfort have been provided.

## ART NOTES.

The "cabinet pictures," by Mr. Byam Shaw, which are to be seen at Messrs. Dowdeswell's Galleries, are of more than ordinary interest. Mr. Byam Shaw has suddenly leaped into notoriety as a colourist and, in a sense, as a painter of imaginative power. We should be more inclined to attribute to him the faculty of reproducing the ideas of others in his own original way. The title he gives to the present exhibition—"Thoughts suggested by some passages from British poets"—would almost imply that this is the view he takes of his own work. Christina Rossetti, Mrs. Browning, and Arthur Clough seem to be those poets with whom he is most in sympathy, and some of his translations of their thoughts to canvas are not only apt, but striking. In all his work as a painter, however, it is as a colourist that Mr. Byam Shaw claims to be judged, and in many cases he shows fearless and at the same time skilful handling of brilliant colours, which in a less well-equipped artist would lead to fatal results. Such pictures as "The Death Pass" (13), "The Goblin Market" (34), and "The Self-Made Exile" (14), are, we think, among his most successful paintings. It is when he tries a more dramatic, or even anecdotic style—as in "The Old Man's Doubts" (10) or "The Woman's Protest" (28), from A. Clough—that

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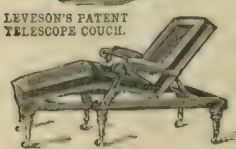
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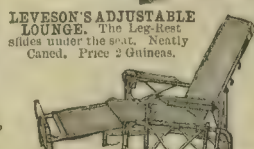
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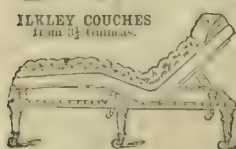
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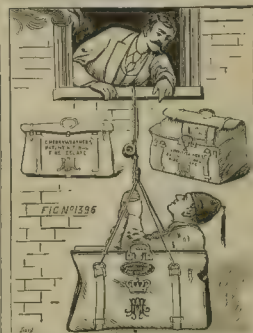
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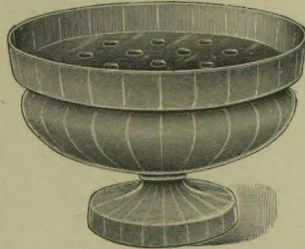
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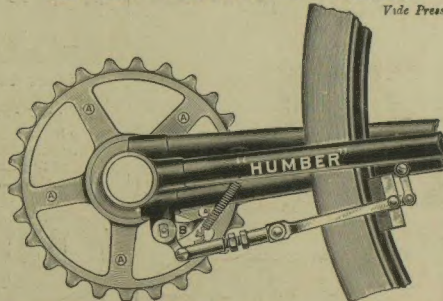
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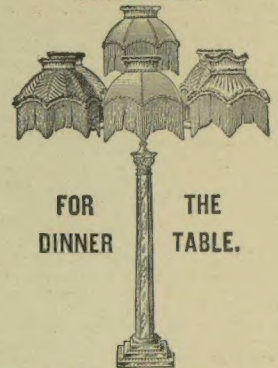
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he is seen to the least advantage. Taken altogether, the collection is most interesting, especially as bringing into more prominent notice a painter who will not fail to make his mark upon contemporary art, but probably not in the direction to which his present work would seem to point.

At the Fine Art Society's Gallery, the triple bill includes Lady Wenlock's water-colours, illustrating Indian aerial effects, Signor Alberto Pisa's impressions of London and its life, and Mr. Arthur Severn's memoranda of a restless life. We use the last expression without intending to offend; but to be suddenly hustled from Windermere to Westminster, from Coniston to Constantinople, from Malham Cove to Monte Carlo, is expecting too much from ordinary mortals. We confess that to our eyes Mr. Severn seems more at home round Brantwood and on the Cumberland coast than anywhere else. Some of his "effects" at Seascare are by far the best thing in the room, and as interest will for a long while be aroused by all that appertains to Mr. Ruskin, it is satisfactory to find that on those sketches dealing with his house and neighbourhood Mr. Severn has used his powers to the utmost. The studies of Assisi and Eza—a picturesque town on the Riviera—and of Rouen in the hazy mist of the Seine, are also works of considerable merit.

Signor Pisa, if endowed with greater powers of concentration than Mr. Severn, is not less observant. London street-life, as much as London streets and their buildings, has special attractions for him, and the parks in "full season" or the slums in full away commend themselves

alike to his notice; and he transcribes his impressions with facility, but not with much force. There is nothing especially striking in his estimate of our ways and our surroundings; he helps us but little to "see ourselves as others see us." In fact, Signor Pisa identifies himself too much with Londoners to be able to give a detached view of London life.

Lady Wenlock rises very far beyond the level of the ordinary amateur in her studies of Indian skies, chiefly at twilight. The Nilgiri Mountains, the hill station of the Madras province, afford more remarkable effects of twilight than even the more northern stations, and of these Lady Wenlock has taken full advantage. The afterglow which immediately follows sunset is so transient that, as a rule, painters have avoided it in their pictures. It remained to be shown by a competent artist what could be achieved by patient waiting and careful observation. The twenty sketches now brought together by Lady Wenlock unfold more satisfactorily than any yet seen the marvellous beauties of Indian skies, and the changes to which the atmosphere is subjected before, after, and during the rain.

Canon Newbolt of St. Paul's is of opinion that preachers should welcome reports of their sermons. He claimed Bishop Ingram and Canon Scott Holland on his side. Bishop Ingram said he could not have published his books unless for the reports made of his sermons. It is well known that Archbishop Magee was fiercely opposed to reports, and that Canon Liddon also objected. It is,

however, difficult to see on what principle reports of religious addresses should be prohibited, while reports of political addresses are encouraged.

For the Epsom races, the "Derby" and "Oaks," the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company announce that they are making special arrangements so that trains may be despatched at frequent intervals from both their Victoria and London Bridge stations direct to their racecourse station on the Epsom Downs near the Grand Stand. Passengers will also be booked through from Kensington (Addison Road) Station by certain direct trains, and by others changing at Clapham Junction into the special fast trains from Victoria to the Epsom Downs Station. Special trains are run to the Epsom Town Station from Victoria and London Bridge, and passengers will also be booked through to that station by trains from Liverpool Street, Whitechapel, and East London line stations, via New Cross and Peckham Rye Junctions, and from Kensington via Clapham Junction.

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Ft. in.	£ s. d.	Ft. in.	£ s. d.	Ft. in.	£ s. d.
13 6 by 9 0	6 5 0 each.	13 0 by 11 0	7 0 0 each.	13 0 by 12 0	8 5 0 each.
11 0 by 10 0	5 15 0 "	13 0 by 11 0	7 12 0 "	14 0 by 12 0	8 15 0 "
12 0 by 10 0	6 5 0 "	14 0 by 11 0	8 5 0 "	16 0 by 12 0	10 0 0 "
13 6 by 10 0	7 0 0 "	15 0 by 11 0	8 10 0 "		

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Ft. in.	£ s. d.	Ft. in.	£ s. d.	Ft. in.	£ s. d.
14 0 by 10 4	7 5 0	14 8 by 10 6	8 8 0	14 1 by 10 8	7 8 0
14 10 by 9 8	7 4 0	14 7 by 10 4	9 8 0	14 1 by 10 10	7 1 0
14 7 by 10 4	8 3 6	14 8 by 9 11	6 2 0	15 5 by 10 6	8 2 0
14 8 by 10 8	8 10 0	14 1 by 10 6	7 8 0	15 0 by 10 10	8 3 0
14 8 by 10 0	7 14 0	14 8 by 10 7	7 15 0	15 0 by 10 2	6 7 6
14 10 by 10 8	7 18 0	11 5 by 10 10	7 10 0	15 3 by 11 2	8 10 0
14 7 by 10 6	7 12 0	14 9 by 10 1	8 1 6	15 9 by 11 5	7 10 0
14 6 by 10 10	7 17 0	14 0 by 10 9	7 11 0	15 3 by 11 7	8 17 0

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 or a

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 PILL**

in the  
**BOX.**





## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

It is stated by the *Guardian* that Canon MacColl, who has published a book entitled "The Reformation Settlement," has received letters from forty members of Parliament who had intended to support the Church Discipline Bill, saying that the result of reading the book had been either to vote with the Government or to walk out of the House. A list of these forty members would be read with the very deepest interest.

Canon Armitage Robinson advocates the appointment of an Archbishop's Commission of Inquiry into the work of foreign missions on the spot. It is urged, and apparently with some reason, that if more information is required, experienced missionaries should be consulted more freely. Mission work nowadays is very difficult and very complex. An amateur inspector does not know the language of the East, and even if he had an interpreter,

he would not know how far the Eastern language is merely a mode of concealing thought. Professor Jebb says that the ordinary Englishman distrusts the reports, and, consequently, the methods of foreign missionary work. But this may be thought doubtful. Personal confidence in missionaries is certainly increasing.

The *Guardian* derides the resolution of the amendment moved by the Attorney-General to the Church Discipline Bill. He says, "The House of Commons is too much in the habit of gilding the pills which from time to time it has to administer, and that abstract resolutions are so much sound and fury, and nothing more. It doubts whether the next Parliament will be at the trouble of looking up Sir Richard Webster's amendment to the second reading of the Church Discipline Bill."

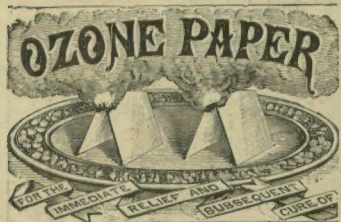
The curate in charge of Charney, Berks, was found dead in bed, with his throat cut. It was stated at the

inquest that he had had a great deal of trouble about the school grant, which he feared would be lost owing to the delay in the papers, and his doctor had treated him for the last two months for want of sleep. The verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned.

The London Church Extension Fund now amounts to about £27,000, one of the latest gifts being £300 from Mr. J. E. Pepper.

The Rev. Dr. Watson, of Liverpool, better known as Ian Maclaren, has returned from a second lecturing tour in America. This time Dr. Watson visited the Pacific Coast.

The Rev. R. J. Simpson, well known as rector of St. Clement Danes, has been compelled through advancing years to give up active duty. In recent years he has taken a great part in the work of the South American Mission.



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